THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,560—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th Feb.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	9000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	9000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 420 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 555 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia.....	6368	A. Haig.....	24th "
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia ...	6124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	22nd "
*Jircassia...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "
*Castalia.....	6368	G. Mitchell.....	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh.....	17th "
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson.....	2nd June "

*= Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	637
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Lhasa — 2184 Mon. 5th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P.D. & C.M.
Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 8th Feb. 9 a.m. *C.M.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 9th Feb. 6 a.m. † direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Poutakois," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Siam, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer...	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5588	...Casanova.....	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic...	6385	...Guionnet.....	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rossi.....	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	...X.....	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "S" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (sing'e) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maggazini.	15th Feb. 1912
S. Rubattino..	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maggazini.	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years.....	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari.....	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Selsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Ticket Bangkok (Postal F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. S. States.), Seremban (F. M. S. States.), Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Iloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34; JOHN GRIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

YOUR INSTINCTIVE LOVE FOR MUSIC

and your intelligent appreciation of it should urge you into the possession of a good piano. Neither the cheap piano of to-day nor the relic of the last generation are at all satisfactory accompaniments to perfect music. Let us prove to you how easy it is to buy a really

GOOD PIANO

which will remove all limitations to piano-playing. The perfection of the really good piano and your own increased appreciation of an instrument with the most responsive action, will offer the best possible incentive to artistic piano-playing.

PIANO & MUSIC DEPT.,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 percase.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. H. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Prince's Dock No. F. Shed.

All claims for damages etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 10th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DeGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRE.

A CLASS for INSTRUCTIONS in First Aid will be held on FEBRUARY, the 11th 1912, and SUNDAYS following between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M. (Standard Time) at Sir Mangaldass's Banglow, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

A fee of Rs. 2 including books, etc., for each candidate, is the only expense involved.

Apply to:—

H. G. CLARK,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Centre,
St. John Ambulance Association,
Suasoon Institute Building, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH RANSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH ROWJI DEWRAJ, SHAH NENSEY DEWRAJ, SHAH VEJPAL DEWJEE, SHAH KOORPAL RATANSEY, SHAH BHOJAL MOORJI, SHAH NENSEY KORSEY, SHAH SHIVJI BHOJA, carried on business in rice (Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Molmein, Calcutta &c.) and in other grains under the name style and firm of Shah Gangji Nensey.

Subsequently the said Shah Bhojal Moorji died and his share was continued in his name by his sons Shah Velji Bhojal Shah Gangji Bhojal and Shah Premji Bhojal.

The said Nensey Korsey also died and his share was continued in his name by his son Pascoo alias and Gagoo Nensey.

The said partnership was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st. Samvat 1968 and the said Velji Bhojal, Gangjee Bhojal, Premji Bhojal, Pascoo alias Gagoo Nensey and, Shah Bhoorji Bhoja have entered into a new partnership which they carry on in the name of Shah Gangjee Nensey & Co. This business they carry on in their own account and at their own risk and in that business their aforesaid former partners have no interest or concern whatsoever.

The said Shah Ransey Dewraj, Shah Rowji Dewraj and the late Shah Nensey Dewraj's son, Shamji Nensey (in his father's name) and Shah Vejpal Dewji and Koorpal Ratansey have entered into a new partnership for doing business in rice and other grains which business they carry on in the name style and firm of Keshowji Meghji and Co. at Chinch Bunder in the house of Shah Tokersey Shamji.

Persons having any claims against the said old firm of Gangji Nensey which was dissolved on Kartak Sud 1st 1968 as aforesaid are required to make the same known in writing within 15 days from the date hereof at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid and persons owing any debts to the said old firm are requested to pay the same at the said firm of Keshowji Meghji & Co. at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Keteowji Meghji and Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned FOUR CERTIFICATES for four Shares in the BANK OF BOMBAY, and one CERTIFICATE for Share No. 1593, of MARCKS & Co., Limited, standing in the name of LALLUBHAI PRANVALLABHDAS PAREKH, have been STOLEN, LOST or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.

Banks Shares above referred to.

Share Certificate Number.	In whose name originally issued	Share Number.
5065 ...	W. A. East ...	7248
7289 ...	The Revd. Henry Nathaniel Midwinter.	3414
9719 ...	Lallubhai Pranvallabhdas Parekh.	6202
10122 ...	Do. ...	8186

GOKALDAS LALLUBHAI PAREKH,
Administrator of
the Estate of Lallubhai P. Parekh,
Nadiad, 25th January, 1912.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Vakil High Court.

Published through me this 29th day of January, 1912.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL, for the Blind, at Tardeo Road, will be received on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1912, at 2 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 Five hundred.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Work may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 3. Three per each set.

The Honorary Secretary of the School does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...	Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...	Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....	Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	27 30
,, ,, Meerut	29 5
,, ,, Saharanpur	30 59
,, ,, Umballa	32 24
,, ,, Bareilly	32 35
,, ,, Bhatinda	33 21
,, ,, Ludhiana	34 51
,, ,, Ferozepore	34 55
,, ,, Lahore	36 50
,, ,, Kathgodam	37 30
,, ,, Amritsar	37 59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	44 31
,, ,, Peshawar	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

LAW OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply to the Manager of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARDES THEATRE,

KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY

PREMIER.
PICTURE THEATRE OF BOMBAY.
GRAND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, & 10 to 11.

SATURDAYS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11, & 11-15 to 12-15.

SUNDAY.
5-30 to 6-30, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, & 10 to 11.

Tea and Cake or Aerated waters provided
FREE OF CHARGE.
NO STOPS OR ADVT. SLIDES.
SPECIAL PICTURES TO-DAY.

PAULI
A stirring Story of the Italian Riots 1840.
THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE WEST.
An Exiting Cowboy Picture, Film
and
All Star Comic Films.

PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
The Great Spectacular Film.
THE
SIEGE OF CALAIS.
The grandest spectacular film ever shown in this city no fewer than 2500 men and horses taking part.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 5th February, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 31st January, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Sctoch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.,
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SURGERY NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists, or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, smart energetic European or Anglo-Indian CANVASSERS. Experienced and influential amongst business public preferred. Apply sharp Box No. 765, of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from Is. 3d. to Is. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 2, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing!

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAWS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, table, teapoys, writing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chairs, iron-safes, new phonographs with records.

Also office furniture of a firm, such as office tables, chairs, sample tables, book-case, cupboards, copying-press, Williams No. 6 Typewriter etc, also 1 Baronet and Foster's soda machine.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

By order of the executors of the will of the late Dr. Hirji Jehanghir Dadysett:—

1 elegant English-built landaulette modern shaped.
1 handsome steel rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome black waler horse and set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Dr. Hirji Jehanghir Dadysett, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), dispensary furniture, medicine in bottles, handsome partitions, tables, sofas, chairs, examination tables, very valuable ear, throat and other surgical instruments in cases, batteries, medical books, etc.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1912, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Henry Rochford, such as

1 D. B. B. L. 12 Bore gun by A. Hollis & Son, London.
1 Marlins S. B. B. L. Repeating rifle, 1 Sword 1 gent's Swift bicycle, folding camera, cabin, trunk, books, wearing apparels etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Manager's Residence in "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs and paintings, carpets, almyrahs, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teapoys, ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Criterion Restaurant (Markar's Building) top floor, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert and Davji Kanji Breslaer and others consisting dining table, chairs, sideboard, Robert-made neatly design artistic drawing-room, suit, book-cases, screens, table and teapoys, bent wood sofa, and rocking chair, iron and brass bedstead, chest-of-drawer, sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and govern presses, almyrahs, 1 lot solid silverware, containing cord cases, bowls, tubes, centerpiece and gold button 1, 8 day 18K. solid gold pocket watch in good order, singing Canary in cage, 1 large aviory, worth birds, curtains, chucks, carpets, Singapore I cane chairs, ice box, rich ornaments, medicine chest figures, Remington typewriter, Marcks & Co. clock, hanging and table lamps, solid brass Hall telescopic lamp, chinamatting cooking pots and many other household article &c. &c. the property of E. A. Higgs Esqr. of Messrs Gaddam & Co. and others. The above furniture is neatly made and very little used and worth buying it.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, No. 25 next to the R. A. Officers Mess, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, bentwood drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, table, hall and wall lamps, wall clocks, one cottage piano, iron safe, single bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, one double barrel 16 bore hammergun in leatherette one single barrel 16 bore hammergun, one lot cartridges copper utensils, Chinamatting, one bay waler horse, and one rubber tyred, English built round-shaped gig by R. Disturnal and Co., Wednesbury, Staffordshire D. Garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of Capt. Hayes Sadler Adjutant, R. G. A. and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and English bed room furniture, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French polished household furniture, by Breslaer and others such as English wood ash almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry line3 drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, dining table, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables writing tables with drawers, glass door cupboard, copper utensils, lamps, pictures, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Khaduck or Chinch Bunder Road.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 4. p. m. (S.T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferees of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gowli Ismail Hassan, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgagee dated the 4th day of March, 1908, the following landed property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khaduck Street or Chinch Bunder Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by 6 admeasurement 271—square yards or thereabouts, 9 bearing New Survey No. 3129 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2768, and Street No. 2-6 and Ward No. 2769 (I) and (2), and Street No. 8-22 and 22 A, and bounded on or towards the east by the first Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Chand das Dawji and partly by the property of Chand Das Butcher, on or towards the north by Ismail Habib's Charitable property, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Currim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Galamalli G. Merchant Esqr., Attorney for the Vendors, at his Office, in Princess Street, Kalbadevi, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 5th February, 1912.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the average amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Capital paid up.....Gold $ 2,250,000,00
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LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsishling
London	Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Oil Tank Steamer. Salary and full particulars on application to
MESSRS. STEEL BROS & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
14-16 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT LONDON firm of Export Merchants REQUIRES the SERVICES of a reliable RESIDENT AGENT, with first class connection in every Trading centre in India, to cultivate, the Indent business. Only those capable of obtaining good indents will be considered. The remuneration offered is half profit made on each indent.

Apply in first instance, stating full particulars as to capabilities references, etc., to "EXPORT," 108, Wool Exchange, London.

FOR SALE.

OWNER going Home, 14-20 SIDDELEY CAR, 1909 Model Bosch Maquets ignition. Connaught Roi des Relyes body. Special type glass screen opening outwards for monsoon weather. Cape Carthood with dividers, folding back flat.

Cost landed in Bombay two years ago Rs. 7,250.

A very SMOOTH-RUNNING CAR ENGINES, recently reported upon as good as new.

Available in the middle of March. Open to inspection and trial at any time. Price Rs. 4,750. Apply to—

ROBT. BARLOW,
The Anchorage,
Strand Road.

FOR SALE.

CREAM AUSTR. G. COB. DANDY about 14-2 1-2.

Regularly ridden in both Saddles. Good jumper. An A1 trapper. Available at any time. Price Rs. 650. Apply to—

ROBT. BARLOW,
The Anchorage,
Strand Read.

TO BE LET.

FROM 15th March, to end of October. FURNISHED FLAT, 1st floor of the Anchorage, Strand Road.

Rent Rs. 250 per month including taxes and water. Apply to—

ROBT. BARLOW,
at the Flat.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

MR. A. MORITZ.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, and
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
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Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
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Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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For full particulars apply:—
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TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 12 12	,, 11 0
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THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

LOOK SHARP! LOOK SHARP!!
LOCK SHARP!!!

DONT COMPLAIN OF DISAPPOINTMENT AFTERWARDS.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE.

If you have not visited the Exhibition, don't let this opportunity slip away.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 5TH.
THIRD SPECIAL PURDAH DAY.
Ladies only from 5 to 7-30 p.m. Admission 8 annas
ALL AMUSEMENTS RESERVED FOR LADIES ONLY.

The Mountain Railway still crowded nightly.
Ditto The Joy Wheel and also The Cake Walk,
House of Nonsense—Fun in twilight.
Your money returned if you don't laugh.

SATURDAY, 10th February.
Special attraction in aid of Dr. Masina's Hospital.
WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

SUNDAY, 11th February.
LAST AND FINAL FIREWORK DISPLAY.
Two display in one. Special Set Scenes, Rockets, Stars, etc.
The last and most wonderful firework display in connection with the Royal Visit.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, FEB. 2.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8		3-16
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan...	9½		unchgd
do. Govt. securities...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 13-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	26 11-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	58 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·5x	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 20th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 31st.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£100,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£240,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£220,000
Silver to Colombo	£ 2 000
Silver to Shanghai	£100,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	... Barely Steady.
Manchester	... Strong.
Total Sales	... 12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	... 12,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—	...10·00 +10
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·76 +14	Advanced on expected heavy exports and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of May 9·91+13	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10·1-8
Futures month of Mar.	... 10·18+15
Futures month of May	... 10·25+15
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm,

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	329,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	26,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	123,000
Do. do. to Japan	9,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,462,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	736,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	15,080
do Fogwarded	118,000
do Imports	185,000
do Stocks	1,104,000
Stock of Cotton in London	1,630

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Tone Dhoolies...Firm.	Fair business at better rates.
Tone Shirtings ...	Do. Do.
Weft, American "54" ...	10 3-8 + 1-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	16 1-4+1-4
Tone Cloths ...	Good demand at firmer rates.
Tone Yarns ...	Firm. With a fair business.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	10 5-8+1-8
Twist " 36 " ...	9 5-8+1-8
Twist " 42 " ...	11+1-8
Twist American "30" ...	14+3-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	15 5-8+1-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	19 5-8+1-8
40s Sanner Mill Twist ...	9 7-8+1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10+1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c if L'pool	5 1-4 unchgd
Buyers or Sellers ...	Nominal
Months ...	March-April

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 4 13-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 4 15-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 1-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 6-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 8-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 10-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 7-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 9-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 5 11-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 5-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 9-16
Good Broach	d 5 10-16
F. G. Broach	d 5 25-16
Fine Broach	d 5 15-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 5-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 7-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ...	d 4 11-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London ...	d 4 13-16
Westerns G. M. C I F London ...	d 5 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 39+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 5-8+3-8
Do Months ... ... January—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...49 1-2—3-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52—1
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ...45 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done & Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68+2-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done and Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62+2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-12-6—0-1-6 Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Buyers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-4—unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-7 unchgd.
Feb.-Mar.—Done and Buyers. Quiet but Steady.

METALS—
Copper Brasiers ... £ 73 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 61 13-16—1-16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 5 2 6
Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent.
F. O. B. Liverpool 11-5-0.
Basic steel Bars Belgian O. I. F. India £-1-3.

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...12-9 Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Almost neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1 1-2—1-2
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular but closing steadier.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...19-10 1-2—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 + 6 Value.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—Steady.—Fair demand. Prices unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3RD FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Marseilles	Mercantile Bank
30 Boxes Sovs.	22,50,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank do
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Marseilles	
286 Bars Silver..	5,25,000	London	Yokohama Bank
155 ,, ,,	3,00,000	do	National Bank
41 ,, ,,	75,000	do	Eastern Bank
163 ,, ,,	3,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank
40 ,, ,,	75,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
277 ,, ,,	5,25,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	24	23,265
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,204

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. To-day being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France ...172
Do. do Marks ...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...192 3-4
Japan ,, ...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and 96 for the Settlement and has fluctuated about 1-8 during the day, declining to 95 11-16 and 95 7-8 and closing at the opening rates as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13 6
Settlement ... ... ,, 96 0 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 26 13-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 26 11-16. New York was 1-4 down at 58 1-4. The local market has been firm and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	24 1 3
Australian ,, ...	,,	24 1 3
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,,	67 13 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	67 13 0
,, 2nd Settlement ...	,,	68 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Another fairly sharp advance was reported in the Home markets in the telegrams to hand this morning. The local market opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs.271-72 and fine Khamgaum-Akola March Rs. 261. There was little enquiry during the morning but prices kept fairly steady and at Colaba the position was unchanged. Fine Broach is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 280 an export house being the buyer.
Prices for the best lots of ready cotton are rather steadier and the enquiry is moderate. For lower grades there is little demand.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 280	March
Good M G Broach	,, 271 1-2	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat ...	,, 262-9	,,
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 266-7	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon	,, 263-3	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ...	,, 260-61	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	,, 249	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,, 240	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,, 252	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,, 236	,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The Home market are steadier, and prices here for forward delivery are higher.

Ready ...	Rs. 12 4 0	Nominal B.T.
April-May ...	,, 11 14 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 8 5 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0	
Ready White Gulburga ...	,, 56 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	,, 51 12 0	
Black Kutni ...	,, 46 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,, 57 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ,, 7 2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 12 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 4 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 6 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ... ,, 5 5 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	30
Indian Specie	52

MILLS.

David	415
Kohinoor	735
Manockji Petit	2,647 1-2 Mar
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,125

PRESS.

New Mofussil	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Colaba Land and Mill	1,360
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordy ...	73

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	21,388 bales
Wheat	13,164 cwts.
Linseed	751 ,,
Rapeseed	641 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,851 ,,
Poppyseed	19 ,,
Groundnuts...	7,001 ,,
Castorseed	11,240 ,,
Rice	7,144 ,,
Myrabollams	1,150 ,,
Cottonseed	24,622 ,,
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	8,839 ,,
Joowar	589 ,,
Maize	4,380 ,,

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 3.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78		1-8
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
do. Gov. securities...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20·52		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ... ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazaar buying, Council Bills-Extra allotments :—
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady active demand large business.
Futures ... Steady.
Total Sales ... 15,000 a
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000
Imports ... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 5·77 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4 unchgd
a including late yesterday, 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·56	5·59	5·59	5·61	5·61
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·61	5·58	5·54	5·52	
+03	+02	+02	+02	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	51,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
Exports to Continent ...	40,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·00 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·76+02	Declined on foreign selling and advanced on commission houses buying.
Futures—Month of May 9·94+02	

NEW ORLEANS—
spot Cotton ... 10 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ... 10 23+05
Do. do May ... 10·28+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,480,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	104,000
East Indian do	72,000
American do	4,955,000
Other do	65,000
Total Sales	75,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	4,000
Do. Exportation	5,000
East Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Stock	6,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	300
Do. Actual Exports	200
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	350,000
East Indian	1,000
Total afloat	409,000

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,,	7h 13m	,,	6h 33m
,, 5 (Monday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 35m
,, 8 (Thursday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 35m
,, 9 (Friday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th; 0h. 56·7m. a.m.;

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...39 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ...
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 37 5-8
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... No sellers.
Do. Months— ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 3-4
Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 49 1-2
Do, Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports— H. A. D.—Sellers
Yellow Gusarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— ...Dunkirk—Talus
Brown Cawnpore ... 45
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Bone and sellers.
Tone—Quiet steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 62 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-13-6
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4-7 1-4
Feb.-Mar.—Seller, quiet

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 18 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ...Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Dull, quite neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...15 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.
Tone—Slow demand at easier prices.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19 9
Months of Shipments Apr.-May—Sellers.
Tone—Easier, very quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.
Tone—Steady.
Java Sugar—Steady with fair business, prices unchanged.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—35 bales wool, E M Kooka ; 76 bales wool and goat hair E D Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales wool, P Khairaji ; 33 bales wool, M Balia ; 2 bales wool, T Nandlal.

FOR LONDON.

China s—15 casks condiments, D D Framjee and Co ; 14 casks condiments, A Salmon and Co ; 15 casks chutney Framjee Nowrojee ; 11 bales hides, P G Boyce and Sons ; 10 cases bees wax, 24 cases mother of pearl shells, E Sooltanally ; 19 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy ; 6 casks saltedskins, Chambers and Co ; 113 casks saltedskins, Nizamudin and Co.

Egypt s—2,000 cwts mussoor, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—321 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, 304 cwts maize, 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Annie Rickmers s—3,095 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

Rysbergen s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,094 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts castorseed, K Devshand and Co ; 1,020 cwts groundnuts, 43 cwts barley, G Bhimjee ; 150 bales hemp, cottonfly and waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mansuri s—2,000 cwts neigerseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Swazi s—300 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy ; 65 cases condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—1 bale cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 14 cwts shankfins, A Azis Fazli.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—1,200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 2,800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha Ld; 1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co Ld; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 700 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H Goouldas and Co.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha Ld; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is :—

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	3	m 11 51	27 10	3	m 5 43	17 6
					a 5 28	14 2
S	4	m 0 14	30 11	4	m 6 24	16 8
		a 0 30	28 4		a 6 16	14 5
M	5	m 0 52	30 10	5	m 7 3	16 1
		a 1 5	28 6		a 7 0	15 2
TU	6	m 1 30	30 4	6	m 7 42	15 11
		a 1 42	28 6		a 7 41	16 4
W	7	m 2 7	29 5	7	m 8 22	16 1
		a 2 20	27 5		a 8 20	17 9
TH	8	m 2 43	28 2	8	m 9 3	16 7
		a 3 29	25 9		a 9 1	19 4
F	9	m 3 19	26 10	9	m 9 45	17 4
		a 4 24	25 5		a 9 46	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,,	7h 13m	,,	6h 33m
,, 5 (Monday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 34m
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,,	7h 12m	,,	6h 35m
,, 8 (Thursday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 35m
,, 9 (Friday)	,,	7h 11m	,,	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·9m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th; 0h. 56·7m. a.m.;

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FISHER—December 28 at Bowringpett, after a long illness Mrs Annie Fisher, aged 72 years, the mother of Mr Albert Fisher, station Master, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—

THIPTHORP—January 29 at the Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, Madras, Theodosia Mabel, widow of the late Surgeon Captain Charles Thipthorp, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Wardha District Jail, Central Provinces. Aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor leaves for Ahmedabad.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30 ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.
Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Keep your temper in business ; the soo hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed."

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of January, 1912, the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,372. The average daily attendance was 109.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Fancy Dress Carnival.

On Saturday evening the Exhibition grounds and Stadium were once again crowded on the occasion of a Fancy Dress Carnival arranged by the executive. Soon after nine o'clock the competitors ranged up in the Stadium and marched round in procession to the strains of a band. The groups which afterwards took part in the lancers were especially effective in the ingenuity of their costumes, while in some cases marked originality was shown in the characters off individual competitors. The number of decorated carriages was not large, but the prize winning bullock gharry was cleverly and tastefully got up and all credit is due to the enterprise of the G. I. P. Railway Institute at Parel for having carried off not only this award but that for the next strikingly dressed set of lancers. The display was most thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators and the carnival was a distinct success. The competing sets for the lancers were "Elves and Fairies" by the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, the Four Nations (England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales). "The Insurance Bill," an amusing political set arranged by Mr. Cook and "A Game of Poker" by Mr. Fischer and party. The fiddle costume was the best as regards originality and was awarded first prize although Mrs. Boyes as "Rosalind" was dressed in a charming costume of grey, the role lacked that originality essential to obtaining an award. The prizes which were handsome were awarded as follows :—

For the best set of Lancers : "Elves and Fairies" (G. I. P. Railway Institute) 1st prize. Best individual costume; gentleman representing a fiddle, first prize. Gentleman representing a sheep second prize. Best decorated vehicle ; Bullock gharry (G. I. P. Ry. Institute) 1st prize.

WRESTLING IN THE STADIUM.

On Sunday afternoon a large number of the Native community gathered in the stadium to witness a programme of wrestling matches between Indian competitors. Some delay was experienced in starting owing to the competitors not being present, but the pipe and drum band of the 98th Berar Regt. played marches which helped to beguile the time and at about five o'clock a start was made. Mr. J.S. Werdlaw-Milne and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Daboolkar acted as judges while Mr. Harry Wilkins, late Amateur Champion of the Northern Counties, refereed to the best of his ability in consideration of the difference in Indian and European rules. The star match was kept to the end and the first bout was between Satar and Ghulam. Satar once threw his man, but the fall was disallowed and the contest ended in a draw. In a good bout, especially towards the closing stages, Tukaram, a wall built youth, defeated Jaggonath touching him down deftly. Owing to the sickness of Fayazuddin, Tukaram was once again chosen to wrestle with Marwanbhoy, but the contest was a poor one the latter being obviously afraid of his opponent and never coming to serious grips. Then came the big match of the afternoon between Gamun Balwala of Sialkot and Labhu Lohar of Kolhapur. The former was considerably less in stature than his opponent who stripped extremely fat and out of condition. Gamun went to the contest with a weird war-cry, but Labhu approached silent and cautious. After a period of manoeuvring for holds, Gamun cleverly threw his opponent over his thigh and the big man fell with an impact which shook him. However, he was able to assume a kneeling posture and Gamun tried to turn him from a waist hold. Labhu rose only to be thrown again. The Kolhapur man had lost his wind, but managed to maintain his defence although Gamun tried hard to move him. At last, again taking a waist hold, the Sialkot wrestler made his effort and threw Labhu over his shoulder touching him down dexterously and thus gaining the victory. Labhu did not take his defeat well and attempted to hit Gamun, but the contestants were parted by the referee. This brought an interesting programme to a conclusion.

PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mya Gulamudin, a Mahomedan, boy was charged with attempting to commit the murder of Osman Suda, a Mahomedan, on January 18. The defence was that they were both working on board the steamer "Asaye" and as the complainant attempted an assault on the accused, he stabbed him in self-defence. The Magistrate accepting the plea of self-defence acquitted the accused.

Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, Surgeon of Ahmedabad, recently offered to Government a sum of Rs. 2,500 to endow a book prize at the Grant

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colobaria, 3436 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Samarang via Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of sugar and coastling.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2680 tons, Captain P. Figari, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East African Line steamer Konig, 3176 tons, Captain P. von. Holdt, sailed on Sunday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundua, 2126 tons, Captain J. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., sailed on Saturday for Aden with English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. King, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain R. White, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general and same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Pomone.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 3.

Beawar	3270	Kilner	M M & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickory	China 28-3 P & O Co
Galla	555	Wratt	repairing J Mackintosh & Co
Hymettus	2365	Wills	F F C & Co
Kuala	360	McLaria	K N & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumati	M M & Co
Patiala	1929	Johnson	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Pundua	2126	Whytehead	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D&E Rysbergen	2304	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	T M & Co
F Capri	2718	Figari	H'kong	10-2	R Line
F Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull	8	P S N Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Bo	& P S N Co
M Khosrou	3410	Hannah	Bo	& P S N Co
N Swasi	3174	Abbey	New York	9-2 W & A G & Co
O Dumrobia	3819	Carr		M M & Co
P Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	9-2 W & A G & Co

Offside O

Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
3 Colobaria	3436	Ramage	Calcutta	6-2	M M & Co
7 Austria	4979	Cosulich	Kobe	6-2	A L S N Co
8 Habsburg	2416	Seberich		Trieste	
9 Hidalgo	3760	Harboro		J Finlay & Co
10811 Chupra	3951	Henderson		M M & Co
12 & 13 China	4161	Tocque	London	P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Teranaka	Kobe	9-2 N Y Kaisha

P & O Dock.

Kanuka	1665	Coltman	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

H W P D

Indravati	578	Esmail	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Mangalore 5-2 Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi	5-2 M M & Co

M W D D

Juba	134	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Osmanvati	61	Cassam	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Colobaria	Ramage	Samarang, Jan 4
3	Pundua	Whytehead	Basreh, Jan 17
	Capri	Figari	H'kong, Jan 13
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Feb 1

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Banca	Potter	Kobe, &c
	Lawoe	Born	Basreh
	Nadir	White	Calcutta
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
4	Konig	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c
	Kasara	King	Basreh, &c

The steamer Pundua, entered for loading on Saturday for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Company's s.s. Circassia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd inst. and the same s.s. Massilia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd inst.

The B I S N Company's s.s. Chanda left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

The P and O Company's s.s. Persia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 2nd instant and the same Company's s.s. Borneo arrived at London on the morning of the 2nd inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Semiramis left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due hear on the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th February.

39. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 11th Feb. 1912.
No 1 Company Sergt A. A. Spilling.
No 2 Company Sergt C. M. P. Clyne.

40. Parades—Tuesday 6th instant.
The R. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bander at 6-30 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Search Light Manning.

41 Parades.—Wednesday 7th February 1912.
Instruction in D R F and Mechanical Dial, for Officers and D R F Specialists. Parade at Head Quarters at 7-30 a.m.
Dress :— Plain Clothes.

42. Parades.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.
Class firing for No 2 Company at the British Infantry Range Colaba Firing to commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress :— Plain Clothes.
Note :— For N C O and Men who have not already fired Class.

43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.
No 1 and 2 Companies. Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery.
Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

44. Musketry—Sunday 11th Feb. 1912 :—
The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range Colaba.
Firing to commence at 8 a.m.
Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.
Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45, a m.
Traversing Sights may be used. Aperture Sights are not allowed.

45. Strength.—The undermentioned member having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—
No 1441 Gunner E L Dane No 2 Company No 3 Sub Division.

46. Reversion. and Transfer.—Bombardier F Dixon reverts to Gunner at his own request from today's date and is transferred from No 4 Sub Division to No 2 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 5th February, 1912.

THE BLOEMHOF DIAMOND FIELD.

THE discovery of a new diamond field admirably stocked, will add to the difficulties of diamond merchants in keeping up as they resolutely do, the high prices of what were once rare as well as precious stones. It is true that the more general distribution of wealth has of late years brought diamond ornaments, from rings and pendants to tiaras, within the grasp of those who do not inherit such as heirlooms, and the supply seemed fairly ample for the demand. But the whole world should sparkle with gems of the first water if the new field in the little esteemed district of Bloemhof in the Western Transvaal proves to be as rich as the first diamond searchers have found it. Farmers had begun to fight shy of this place as it had no reliable rainfall for their sheep and cattle, and though these throve when water was plenty, the conditions were too uncertain to tempt men to risk capital there even when they added diamond-prospecting to legitimate farming. The few stones found here and there on the surface of the land gave no clue to the "pipe" from which they were supposed to have strayed, and the population continued to be sparse until towards the close of 1910 some diamonds found in the gravel wash near Bloemhof arrested the attention of diggers and the report drew men from Christiana and Klipdam who knew all about such matters. They worked with a will for a few weeks and concluded that the alluvial deposit round about Bloemhof was well worth exploiting. To find the stones does not seem to be a laborious undertaking. The veld grass grows in soil that is from six to eighteen inches deep. This has to be removed and directly beneath it the gravel deposit is found and in this the depth of which varies from one foot to three, the diamonds are found. Who would not dig gladly three or four feet deep in such a cause?

Bloemhof is on the line from Kimberley to Johannesberg, 220 miles from the latter place and on the Vaal River. Among the diggers who came to try the new field, were two brothers, sons of a man who had a farm called Mooifontein, 17 miles north of the Vaal. They noticed that the gravel at Bloemhof was of the same nature as that on their own land, so back they went to examine the soil of Mooifontein. A few washes proved it to be very rich in diamonds. In 1911 part of the farm was proclaimed and pegged out in claims, diggers eagerly taking out licenses for them. The Government of the Transvaal granted the old farmer a share of the licence money which soon grew into an important sum. Before many weeks the first prospectors were followed by crowds and more of the farm was proclaimed in order to accommodate them, and in three months the quiet Mooifontein farm had a population of 6,000, all on the search for diamonds. The deposit being shallow is quickly worked over and new claims as rapidly applied for. By November 1911, the owner grew restive, in spite of the pleasing fact that his share of the licences amounted to £600 a month, a very much handsomer income than his modest farm, as a farm, could ever have paid him. He protested against any further pegging out of his pastoral land, his reason being that his sheep and cattle must not be restricted in their grazing. Nevertheless diamonds worth £30,000 are taken monthly out of Mooifontein, and but for a shortage of water and of native labour more would be forthcoming. A lucky concessionaire has been granted by the owner the right to supply the diggers with water and he makes money hand over hand, charging half a crown for a barrel of the precious liquid, to the despair of the diamond-diggers.

Only white men are granted licences, but they may employ as many native boys as they want. The Boer diggers trek to the field in wagons, often taking, besides their wives and children, a small flock of sheep and a few cattle with them. These they set to graze near at hand, while working their claim at their dead ease, and leading a gipsy caravan life that suits their families and themselves. The atmosphere of the diamond field is not that of elysium. Clouds of dust are persistent, rising from the prepetual motion of the sieving machines that separate the diamond deposit from the waste. The sanitary precautions taken so far are decidedly primitive and provisional, the Government apparently believing that the new diamond field will have but a short life, and that hygienic measures on a serious scale need not be undertaken. But the prospecting spirit once aroused and gaining such profitable results at Mooifontein did not and will not stop there. Exploring parties set out in every direction and found enough diamonds to justify the belief that the deposit extends over an immense area even as far as Schweizer Reineke, 40 miles to the north. On a farm named London, half way to there, many good diamonds have been found. It is not likely that the search will be given over here, for the digger, like the fisherman, believes that the big prize is somewhere just ahead of him and will go on, full of confidence, to turn over new ground. The average value of the Mooifontein stones is £4 a carat; those on the London farm being £6 and though Klipdam stones fetch higher prices, it is believed, with the faith that inspires prospectors, that fewer diggers draw a blank in Mooifontein than at Klipdam. As usual some men are lucky—or industrious—and do well, while others grumble and complain that they can scarcely find a living. Seeing the extreme youth of the Bloemhof fields—they are but a little over a year old—it is not surprising to hear that few permanent buildings have been erected, but stores are being built at Bloemhof which will be the distributing centre for what promises to be, if not the richest, the largest alluvial diamond field of South Africa.

VETERAN HISTORIAN ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

THE paper on "Home Rule for India," read at what appears to have been a rather lively meeting of the East India Association, was from the pen of Mr. Henry George Keene, a well-known Anglo-Indian Civilian of the former generation, who has done much during his retirement from service in this country to make India's past history known and read by people at home. As regards his speculations about the future of India, it may be said that he retired thirty years ago and cannot be considered to possess personal knowledge of the new conditions that have arisen since profoundly affecting nearly all Indian problems. But he is sympathetic towards the reasonable aspirations of the new generation of Indians and judging from a chapter in a book written in 1897 in the present state of this country, his views on the subject of his paper of this week cannot be entirely unpalatable to Indians, extremists alone excepted, who, we are told by Reuter, were represented by Mr. Saklatwala. In that important chapter he shows himself a reformer of the administration on moderate lines. He believes that the later rulers have somewhat lost touch with the people and that British Rule though essential to the country was getting irksome chiefly in its methods. Can the present rulers and administrators, he asks, "help the natives to a more amiable frame of mind? There was a time when the rulers of India were tolerant and sympathetic, as may be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to turn to the letters of Munro, Metcalfe, Malcolm and Elphinstone. Can it not be so again? Men do not mutiny, unless they are humiliated and miserable; neither of which conditions ought to afflict the Indian subjects of the Queen." Of late, there is a distinct attempt on the part of those who direct British policy towards India to be tolerant and sympathetic and to 'help the natives to a more amiable frame of mind' and this attitude of the rulers must have greatly pleased critics of the administration of former days like Mr. Keene, who quoted in his chapter above referred to with emphasis a remarkable passage from Mounstuart Elphinstone's letter in which he says: "We must not dream of perpetual possession, but must apply ourselves to bring the natives into a state that will admit of their growing themselves in a manner that may be beneficial to our interest, as well as their own land and that of the rest of the world; and to take the glory of the achievement of the sense of having done our duty for the chief reward of our exertions."

Probably he quoted this and other passages from Elphinstone, and others like him, Munro and Malcolm especially, again in his new paper. Elphinstone must be conceded to have had remarkable prescience which was truly statesman-like, for among other things, a little before his death when the mutiny suggested changes in the Government of India, he stated that a time must come when natives would have to be introduced into the new Council of the Secretary of State then about to be set up. This has come to pass and the Council of India has, since 1909, had Indian members. These and still more liberal reforms being in the spirit of Elphinstone must be pleasing to Mr. P. Keene whose moderate views have now been adopted. But we are sure with the extremists' notions of home rule he can have little sympathy. Mr. Keene is now in his eighty-seventh year and entered the Bengal Civil Service so long ago as 1847. The first Lord Harris, the victor of Seringapatam, and Tipu Sultan of Mysore, at the end of the eighteenth century, was his grand uncle and the present Lord Harris, who was Governor of Bombay, twenty years ago, is his second cousin. His father was also a distinguished man, especially as a sound Oriental scholar. Henry Keene, who at first a military officer of the East India Company at Madras and served in the capture of Seringapatam under his maternal uncle General Harris. He then changed into the Madras Civil Service; but retired before he was thirty and proceeding home entered Cambridge University and took Holy Orders, finally becoming Professor of Arabic and Persian at the Company's College at Haileybury, where his son was born, and afterwards spent some years before coming out to India. Mr. Keene was also at Rugby under the famous Arnold, and had there as well as at Haileybury some distinguished Anglo-Indian contemporaries including Sir Richard Temple, Bishop French, Seton-Karr and Needham-Cust. His works on Indian history are innumerable, and all show great care and scholarship. He also contributed to the great Dictionary of National Biography, the lives of many famous Anglo-Indians and edited and amplified Beale's useful work of reference on Oriental Biography.

THE KING AND THE PUBLIC.

AT a meeting, held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, European and Indian residents of Bombay passed a resolution giving expression to "a profound sense of the beneficent and far-reaching results of the Royal visit." Their Imperial Majesties, by their innate sympathy, their remarkable insight into the needs and aspirations of the country, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, proceeded the resolution "have strengthened the bonds that unite every section of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and have drawn closer the ties that bind England and India. Conscious that Their Imperial Majesties leave us a more united people, more hopeful of the future of this great country within the Empire and under the Crown, we desire to convey to the English nation an assurance of our warm attachment to the Empire of which India forms part." A similar resolution was passed at a town's meeting in Calcutta, also held on Saturday evening, and no doubt, all persons present were in absolute earnest when they adopted it. But we do not see what concrete good could be done by the mere affirmation of a belief or conviction. If the Bombay meeting had adopted some, or one, of the suggestions thrown out by the speakers, we might look forward to some tangible demonstration of the existence of those strengthened bonds and closer ties, some monument of our appreciation of the affectionate sympathy of the Sovereign so abundantly manifested, but failing that action we cannot see that Saturday's meeting was anything but a more or less formal display of politeness. Mr. Graham's suggestion to form a league to be called the "Rose of England" or "Coronation League," to foster the spirit of loyalty, was commendable; but we do not see that it was adopted or even supported. Yet of course the consideration of the question was beyond the scope of the meeting, and it may be that the Reception Committee, when it winds up its affairs, will examine into it. Meantime we must urge the Committee, or the Corporation or whoever is responsible, to set the city in order without further delay. We do not wish to exaggerate grievances, but to have the Apollo Bunder, for example, still bearing tangible proofs of our loyalty, at the expense of unnecessary public inconvenience is not the way to prolong the feeling. There we have the most popular place of public resort in Bombay still blocked by a temporary structure which daily becomes more unsightly, while the roadway still bears distressing traces of the excavations made for the erection of unconventional Venetian masts, and mosques and minarets. Let us set the place in order lest, when the Prince of Wales comes five years hence, the public, remembering the inconvenience to traffic preceding and following on the last Royal Visit, refuse to demonstrate as we should wish.

AMONG the passengers who sailed on Saturday for Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were: Major-General J. W. Tulloch, C.B., the Hon. D. Kinnaird, and the Marchioness of Donegal.

THE Punjab Courts Act Amendment Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on January 22nd and is promulgated in the current *Punjab Gazette*.

SIR HUGH and Lady Alice Shaw-Stewart arrived at Government House, Calcutta, on Sunday morning as the guests of His Excellency, and H. H. the Aga Khan has also arrived at Government House, as the guest of His Excellency.

THE Mishmi Mission is having an uneventful time, but valuable survey work is being done. The position of the Rims has been fixed and it is apparently twenty miles further south than has been hitherto believed.

AMONG various rumours that have been started of late in connexion with the administrative changes is one to the effect that Assam is to have a Judicial Commissioner. There is no truth whatever in the report, says the *Pioneer* and, indeed, the conditions will be such that an appointment of this kind cannot even be seriously considered.

WHEN the new term commences at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at the end of the present month, about 130 new gentlemen cadets will be enrolled. Among them will be Prince Prajatipok, a son of the King of Siam, who, after going through the full two years' course of instruction at the Academy, hopes to take a commission in the British Army. About eight years ago another son of the Siamese monarch went through the Acadamy course, and is now serving in the Siamese army.

THE leading feature of the new Artillery Regulations to be issued in March will be found to be the definite adoption for Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery of the French artillery system of collectives range finding. This implies the firing with groups of three guns or more instead of single guns to ascertain the range of the object aimed at. The system is believed to produce greater rapidity of fire although, naturally, at a greater expenditure of ammunition. With the French the collective method is known to have proved a marked success, and this is the cause of its adoption in our service.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

German Prison Methods.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN 20.

The new French Ministers on Monday took over the direction of the different departments of State over which they are now to reign. In this connection it may be mentioned that the choice of their collaborators and subordinates will for the first time be regulated by a law passed six months ago limiting the number of appointments that they may make in each department. M. Poincare and his collaborators in the new Ministry have every reason to be satisfied with the strong marks of approval shown by the great majority of the French Press. Few Ministries in the last two decades have been greeted with such a general approval. M. Poincare, in an authorised statement, says:—"I hope to tell Parliament, as I told the President on presenting the Cabinet to him, that we are at the service of the nation, and that we intend to work for the public weal with all our force and with all our thought and sincerity." It is remarked with pleasure on all hands this evening that the Bourse to-day marked the formation of the new Ministry by a rapid rise on all securities. The Three per Cents., which were 94.50 last Wednesday, before the fall of M. Caillaux, reached 95.47. and railway stock rose in almost corresponding ratio.

POLICY WELL RECEIVED.

The new Cabinet formally entered upon its functions on Tuesday under most encouraging auspices. The declaration was read before both Houses of Parliament, and was most sympathetically received. M. Poincare indicated the preponderating importance of the deliberations of the Chamber, and also reminded foreign spectators of one of the peculiarities of the French parliamentary system by reading the declaration in the Chamber himself although a senator, and delegating M. Briand, a deputy, to read the declaration before the Senate. As usual, the greater interest was in the Chamber. Here M. Poincare was faced by a closely packed assembly, which, though it listened most attentively to his declaration, showed that even the most serious situation cannot subdue the eager wit of many of its members. M. Poincare under his mask of seriousness has all the wit that is necessary, however, and he was equal to every occasion. He scored a notable success, for example, when he retored to a rather forward deputy who twice repeated his interruption, the second time with evident signs of pique: "I always hear interruptions the first time they are made, so it is useless to repeat them. When I do not reply it is because I do not think it necessary to do so." The dry humour with which this sentence of mock pedantry was uttered did a great deal to reconcile the deputies—always jealous of their privileges—to the appearance of a senator in their midst, and this riposte ended the little side-thrusts which deputies are fond of giving to new Ministers with the playful intention of putting them on their mettle. The declaration conforms with the forecast which I gave a few days ago. The first paragraph is devoted to an explanation of the Cabinet's intentions with regard to its foreign policy. The sentence referring to the keystone of the policy, "As much as ever before we intend to remain faithful to our alliances and friendships, and we will do our utmost to cultivate them with all the perseverance and continuity that make for uprightness and stability in diplomatic action," was significantly applauded. The declaration then went on to lay down the general principles on which the Government means to act in order to establish and assure order and discipline at home. The next paragraph, referring to its intention to vote a law of electoral reform, was more eagerly listened to. In it the Government explains that the last elections showed the desire for a change, and the Government expressed its readiness to hasten the measure already before Parliament. "It is our firm and united intention," M. Poincare said, "to assure the constant supremacy of the common good over the interests of personalities and we expect to find here the surest means of correcting habits from which you and we are the first to suffer."

The concluding three paragraphs dealt with the intention of ensuring freedom of conscience in school teaching, the passage through Parliament of an Income-tax Bill—"involving no vexatious procedure," said M. Poincare significantly, amid considerable applause—and the maintenance of efficiency in the army and navy. Finally a motion expressing approval of and confidence in the Ministry was passed by 440 votes to six. This is said to be an almost unprecedented success for M. Poincare's Ministry.

CAPTAIN TRENCH'S POSITION.

A report current in Glatz on Monday that Captain Trench had attempted to commit suicide in his room in the fortress is semi-officially confirmed in Berlin. It appears that the sentry on guard outside his apartment heard a suspicious noise within, and opening the door found the officer hanging by his neck from a stove, which was probably, as in most German houses, a huge structure reaching almost to the ceiling. The soldier lost no time in cutting the prisoner down, and thus saved his life. Captain Trench is stated to be none the worse for his adventure.

The military authorities are circulating a theory that the attempt at suicide was not made in earnest, and that he was merely trying to qualify for admittance to hospital with a view to facilitating his escape. It is suggested that he kicked over the stool on which he was standing with so much violence that he must have known that the noise caused by its fall would attract the attention of the sentry. Press telegrams from Glatz explain the incident by an increase in the rigour of the Captain's imprisonment since the escape of the French officer, Captain Lux, who was one of his fellow-captives. When Captain Trench was sentenced in December, 1910, to four years' fortress confinement, it was generally believed that the elastic regulations governing that form of imprisonment would be stretched in favour of himself and his companion, Lieutenant Brandon, who is serving his term at Wesel. On the occasion of Captain Lux's flight, however, statements were made in the papers from which it appeared that the exact contrary was the case, and that the penalty which the two British officers were undergoing did not materially differ from ordinary imprisonment. It is however, alleged that Captain Trench has already made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, and this possibly accounts for the construction that is being put upon the regulations by the governor of the fortress.

GERMAN PRISON METHODS.

According to Captain Lux, the conditions at the Glatz Fortress have been changed within the last few months. He stated that he was obliged to keep constantly to his room, with the exception of two hours' exercise in the morning and again in the afternoon in the interior courtyard of the fortress. At no time was he allowed to go outside, and he was not permitted to speak to Captain Trench, who was treated with the same careful surveillance. What exactly has happened is a mystery, but if "mental treatment" has been employed one could not denounce it in terms too strong. The description of the strict confinement to which Captain Trench has been subjected, given by Captain Lux, was confirmed by Sir William Bull. "Captain Trench," he said, "is confined at Glatz, at one end of the German Empire, and Lieutenant Brandon at the other. Neither Captain Trench nor Lieutenant Brandon is allowed to go outside the prison walls. They are not allowed to take exercise or walk about unless accompanied by an official or a fellow prisoner. Both write home to England two or three times a week. "The letters are always written in German, with the object of avoiding delay in transmission. Were they written in English, they would be translated into German and carefully scrutinised by the prison authorities before they were allowed to leave the prison. Everything the prisoners write is censured, and all letters received by them are read by the officials. The prisoners are not allowed to speak. They wear their own clothes. Neither is on parole, or has asked to be put on parole. So far, they have not made the slightest complaint of their treatment, which, be it said, is not of the feather-bed order. Indeed, they are kept within strict bounds. Both appear determined to serve their sentences manfully, and by this attitude they have earned the respect of their gaolers and the German authorities generally."

POSITION IN CYRENAICA.

Although the official agencies and newspapers in Rome on Wednesday continue to assert that all is going well with the Italian army in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, there are other reports to the contrary. These are based principally on the testimony of independents, war correspondents and on letters sent home by officers and men. Thus it is said that at Homo, near Tripoli, the Italians, far from having beaten back the Turks and Arabs who approached the trenches, were themselves routed with considerable loss. They have also suffered at other points along the coast, so that the enemy has been able to find approaches to the sea, and thus obtain from ships sent from Turkey or Egypt abundant provisions and war material of every description, including field and mountain guns. At Derna, in Cyrenaica, the situation is as bad, if not worse. The troops protecting the engineers who are constructing aqueducts to bring water to Derna, have frequent and furious engagements with the the Turks and Arabs, who are perpetually harassing them and do not give them a moment's respite. Lieutenant De Blaw, who was wounded severely at one of these sanguinary engagements, has been invalided home, and is now in hospital at Naples. Writing to his father at Parma, this officer, who was attached to the 28th Infantry, his own regiment being the 61st, states that in one of these encounters the Italians lost two officers and many men. He himself escaped miraculously. He fell into the hands of Arabs, who stripped him naked, bayonetted him in the head, and were preparing to despatch him, when relief arrived, and the Arabs fled. A soldier of the 2nd Grenadiers, writing home about the affair at Bir Tobrar, says that the day was a fatal one. The Grenadiers and the Bersaglieri were nearly wiped out of existence. Another soldier, writing about the same engagement, says that the Italians had to retire owing to lack of ammunition. The enemy on the other hand, was well supplied with this, and bullets literally rained on Grenadier and Bersaglieri. On the Italian side there were 100 men killed or wounded. The wounded men were in a pitiful condition. Many of them were mere boys, who, in their delirium, were crying for their mothers.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

Notwithstanding the studied reticence about perilous topics on the part of the official agencies and newspapers, the "Popolo Romano," organ of Signor Giolitti, gives a strong hint that it is necessary to take every precaution in Cyrenaica. This because Enver Bey, who has been proclaimed Vali or Governor of that province by the Porte, means business. The appointment of Enver Bey was hailed with derision by most of the Italian newspapers, but now the journal I have named, which is, perhaps, the most official, says distinctly: "We must reinforce our defences in Cyrenaica, because the enemy is there stronger and bolder, and the new Vali, Enver Bey, is without doubt a leader and a modern tactician of great worth, and is endowed with marvellous tenacity of purpose." The Popolo also points out that Enver, writing to Marshal vonder Goltz, his instructor in military tactics, declared that even if the Government ordered him to give in he would not do so, if only for the sake of the Arabs who believe in him and serve him faithfully. Accordingly, as the Popolo concludes, Italy must strike a decisive blow in Cyrenaica, and "give a lesson" to Enver Bey. The fact that the official daily should insist on these matters shows that, despite patriotic anticipations, Cyrenaica has not yet been conquered by Italy. Hence the Government is preparing new reinforcements, and it is possible that 40,000 men will be sent to Cyrenaica very shortly. Some of these are now concentrating at Naples. Horses are being constantly recruited in the island of Sardinia for artillery, cavalry, and, chiefly for transport service. A Decauville railway is about to be constructed in order to connect Derna with the trenches.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL

The recent expulsion of the Patriarch of Lisbon and the Bishops of Guarda and Oporto from their respective districts is still causing much comment in Portugal, and not a little uneasiness. The Papal ultimatum, though apparently disregarded by the Government, has given rise to considerable anxiety to devout Roman Catholics. No definite action has yet been taken by the Government against the officers who attended the Patriarch's reception on New Year's Day, in preference to that given by the President, in spite of the proposal made by several deputies that the so-called "traitorous" officers should be dismissed from their posts.

It is feared that the present attitude of the Government towards the Church provides the necessary elements for a general outburst of popular indignation, and it is not surprising, therefore, that a feeling of unrest still exists in the country. The trials of alleged conspirators arrested in connection with Monarchist plots progress slowly. It would seem that the authorities intended to circulate a general warning by sentencing the first three or four prisoners to exceedingly severe penalties, as subsequent sentences passed in punishment for similar offences to those which were rewarded with long terms of imprisonment have apparently erred on the side of leniency. It is worthy of remark that many prisoners have been found "Not guilty" and released, after having been kept in prison for several months. In illustration of this it may be added that the servant of a British resident here was arrested nine months ago on suspicion of complicity in a Royalist plot. The unfortunate man is still confined in a fortress awaiting trials although strenuous efforts have been made to bring about a settlement of his case.

COUNT AEHRENTHAL.

"Die Zeit" states positively that Count Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, tendered his resignation to the Emperor at the end of last week, and that he will retire at the latest at the conclusion of the next session of the Delegations in March. His successor will probably be Count Berchtold, the former Ambassador to St. Petersburg, who is about to pay another visit to the Russian capital with the object of preparing for an Austro-Russian entente. "Die Zeit" bitterly opposes Count Aehrenthal's conciliatory policy towards Italy, and accuses him of coolness towards Austria's German ally, so the wish may be father to the thought. However, since the outbreak of open antagonism between Count Aehrenthal and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at the time of the resignation of Baron Conrad von Holsendorf from the position of Chief of the General Staff, it has been generally expected that the former's tenure of office would not be very long. It is possible, however, that the Emperor may insist on retaining Count Aehrenthal until the conclusion of the Italo-Turkish war.

GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

Amid all the talk of the additions to the German navy to be proposed by the Government in the forthcoming session of the new Reichstag it is noteworthy that a number of influential public men are beginning to express grave doubts regarding the wisdom of the policy of excessive naval expansion. There

RELATIONS OF THE CABINET

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DENIES ANY SPLIT.

CRITICISM OF OPPOSITION LEADER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A protracted Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon to discuss the programme of the session.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Speaking in the City Liberal Club to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said the City was rather a chilly atmosphere for Liberalism, but he trusted by the next General Election to get rid of the refrigeratory influence of the plural voter. He denied that there was a split in the Cabinet or between Mr. Asquith and himself. None of the members of the Cabinet knew of such a split. It must have happened when they were all asleep, he said.

He considered that the Unionists were premature in making a fuss about the few by-elections, because they were a long way from a General Election.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that there had been twenty contested elections since the introduction of the Insurance Bill. The Liberals had won fourteen of these. That did not look as if the country was going against the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer continued by saying that, judging from Mr. Bonar Law's speech, the Unionists were no longer going to suffer from too much intellect. Mr. Bonar Law was an able man, but the most inaccurate dialectician on any front bench. His statement that our weapons were inferior to those of other countries was untrue ; his palpable. gross mis-statements with regard to finance were without parallel.

His allegation that the annual increase in expenditure was forty millions should be something like twenty-nine millions.

In this connection, the Opposition had no right to cry "shame," as the increase in the Navy expenditure was £7,750,000, in that of the Post Office, £5,250,000 while £3,500,00 more had been spent on education. Indeed, only one-thirtieth of the amount had gone to the creation of new offices, while the charges of political corruption were absolutely untrue.

Examinations for New Offices.

At present there were no examinations that could be applied to the functions created, but there would be special examinations in the future. He had made enquiries and had found that most of the officials appointed were Unionists.

Mr. Lloyd George laid stress on the declaration that the Budget of 1909 had been a complete success. He believed that with Conservative finance there would have been ten times as many Socialists in Great Britain, since one way to create extreme Socialism was to decline to treat the masses sympathetically.

It was true, continued Mr. Lloyd George, that all Government securities in Europe had fallen, but only an amateur could attribute that circumstance to the Budget. It was a matter for grave consideration, but the clap-trap talked at the Albert Hall merely confused the issue. The Chancellor affirmed that the reasons for the decline in Consols were non-political and needed a judicial and impartial examination. To say that British credit had gone was not only unpatriotic but utterly untrue.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech by speaking clearly and emphatically on foreign affairs. He said there never was a time in the history of the country, when it was better prepared to face any emergency (cheers). If they wanted to effect economy in finance they must arrest the growth of armaments, but until international envies, jealousies and fears had been removed the growth of armaments would never be arrested.

This was the most advantageous moment to consider the subject. Recent events had had the effect of calling the attention of all nations to the perils of the position. He was not going back upon any past circumstances. He was not going to defend the Government or criticise others. He was not going to defend himself for any part, which he took.

The Moroccan Question.

Why was he not going to do so ? Not because he was unprepared, but because he was convinced that the more he went on justifying, the more he would keep up irritation. There was one most favourable circumstance—the question of Morocco, which was a constant source of irritation and exasperation between the great Powers—it had been settled. There had been an agreement between France and Germany to the mutual advantage of those countries, and which was not injurious to British interests, and after all, the morrow of the dispute was not always the worst time to make up differences.

He believed it was in the interests of France, Germany, Russia and ourselves that there should be a better understanding between the nations.—(loud cheers). He believed that with candour, frankness and boldness, it was attainable.—(cheers). The world would be better and richer for it, taxes might be reduced and all the money saved from armaments could be devoted to developing the resources of the country and improving the condition of the people. Money spent on education and housing and uplifting the lot of the people was a better and more assured investment than any which could be produced. In conclusion, he would like to say this one word—the corner-stone of sound finance was, "Peace on earth and good-will towards men"—(loud cheers).

Mr. George spoke for an hour and a half.

MR. RICHARDSON, C. S., according to the *Pioneer*, will be appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court on his return from leave.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Government View against Fiscal Autonomy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 3,

The *Morning Post* says there will be thirty thousand men armed with revolvers in the clubs in Belfast on the 8th instant.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking in London, hoped that Mr. Churchill's visit to Belfast would be a peaceful one, since he had decided to pursue Nationalist aspirations in the Nationalist quarter.

Mr. John Robertson, speaking in London, said that the vital problem of Home Rule was the claim to fiscal autonomy, which meant separation. It would be hopeless to attempt to carry such a bill.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Five thousand troops will assist the police in guarding the route along which Mr. Churchill will pass on his way to the meeting at Belfast on Feb. 8th.

BY-ELECTION IN EAST EDINBURGH.

Liberals Retain Seat.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The result of the by-election in Edinburgh, East is as follows :—

Hogge (L).....	5,064
Jameson (U).....	4,139
Liberal majority...	925

No Change.

[At the last election the result of the poll was Sir J. Gibson (L.) 6,414 and Cameron (U) 3,777 the Liberal majority being 2,637 votes.]

SIAMESE ROYAL JEWEL ROBBERY.

Frenchman Charged with Receiving.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Paul de Busock, who is charged with receiving stolen jewellery belonging to the Dowager Empress of Siam, was again remanded to-day, as the papers are not expected to arrive until to-morrow.

MYSTERY OF MENELIK.

A Swathed Figure with a Hidden Face.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Lord Cranworth has recently returned from Abyssinia.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, he said that there had been much fighting among the chiefs in connection with the succession to the throne. Europeans were becoming rather anxious regarding the condition of Menelik, which was shrouded in mystery. He was supposed to be living in a palace in the middle of Adis Abeba, where the youthful heir also resides. A doctor occasionally pays a visit, but merely sees a carefully swathed living figure, with the face hidden.

MONGOLIA'S MINERALS

To be Exploited by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 2.

A telegram from Urga states that the Mongolians intend to leave to the Russians the exploitation of Mongolia's mineral wealth, receiving compensation for it. Russian contractors have already arrived at Urga.

THE BRISBANE RIOT.

Twenty Strikers Injured.

BRISBANE, FEB. 2.

Twenty strikers were injured in a collision with armed police, who were preventing a procession from being held.

The negotiations for a settlement have failed.

CHINESE MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Revolutionary Leader to Find a Loan.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 2.

Dr Sun-Yat-Sen has informed the China Merchants' Navigation Company, who were required by the Republicans to pay ten million taels, that he has found a financier ready to make the required loan against the security of the company's ships.

The shareholders have agreed to transfer the ships to the Republicans for this purpose, Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen assuring them that the transfer is merely formal, and will not interfere with the company's business.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Two Failures and one Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 3.

There have been two failures and one suicide on the Cotton Exchange, owing to the recent advance in futures.

THE "CITY OF LAHORE" REFLOATED.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The "City of Lahore," which recently went ashore off the coast of County Down, has been refloated.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Feared Loss of All on Baard.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 2.

It is feared that all on board the submarine A3 are drowned. They comprised Lieutenant Ormand, in command, Lieutenants Ernest Thornton, Donald Colin Campbell, and Leonard Richardson, and ten men.

The submarine was carrying out torpedo-firing exercises with six others. The collision took place, when A3 was partly submerged. She disappeared in a few minutes, and those on the "Hazard" were horrified to see a large escape of air, indicating that the submarine was completely flooded.

Royal Sympathy.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The submarine A3 has been located at a depth of six fathoms.

The Admiralty has received messages of sympathy from the King and the German Emperor.

The King says, "I am greatly shocked and distressed to hear of the terrible accident. Please convey my deep sympathy to the families of those who, alas, lost their lives in this lamentable disaster."

The Kaiser says, "I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the brave men, who perished on this terrible occasion."

The papers comment on the Admiralty's lack of salvage facilities, which they contrast unfavourably with those in Germany.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

During the salvage operations in connection with sub-marine A3, the hawser of a lighter broke, injuring several men.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Details of the Scheme.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Board of the London Institution has issued a circular to the proprietors, submitting a scheme, which will obtain the Imperial Government's approval, for the adaptation of the Institution as a School of Oriental Languages.

The Imperial Government undertakes to grant £20,000 to £30,000 for re-building, and an annual endowment of £4,000, with which to cover domestic expenditure. When the sanction of the proprietors has been obtained, a Bill will be introduced in Parliament to legalise the project.

The Morning Post says that the city magnates, who will be left to find the balance of £10,100, the estimated cost of the salaries of the director and teaching staff, have already promised considerable support. Lords Curzon and Cromer are taking an active interest in the scheme, and will probably take part in the management of the financial side.

The scheme provides that the entire control be vested in City men, and that a strong body of Governors be appointed.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Strike or Lock-out Expected.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Extra police are being drafted into Lancashire in connection with the cotton situation.

There is talk of a strike or a lock-out on Monday.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The employers have refused the cotton weavers' demand for an increase in wages until the non-unionist disorders have ceased. The operatives decline to accept the reason given.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Amusing Result of Italian Bombardment.

ROME, FEB. 3.

The Italians lost four killed in the attacks on Benghazi on January 30th, which were repulsed.

It is officially stated that the war has hitherto cost five and a half million sterling. It is not intended to raise a loan.

HODEIDAH, FEB. 3.

The Italians bombarded the fort of Jabana on January 27th. They fired 150 shells, and set fire to two tents. They also killed a goat.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank has received a telegram from the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking, stating that arrangements for providing weekly remittances of loan service are practically complete. Payments will begin shortly.

The net revenue collection for December showed a smaller decrease than in November.

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICA.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

In a message to Congress, President Taft asks for funds to enable him to summon an international conference to consider the cost of living.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1912.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The *Morning Post* understands that the Army Estimates for 1912-13 will show an increase, mainly for ranges and small arms and ammunition for the regulars.

PERSIAN TREASURY EMPTY.

Negotiation for an Anglo-Russian Loan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Reuter learns that negotiations are proceeding for a joint Anglo-Russian advance to Persia, probably of £200,000 each.

The Persian Treasury is practically empty, the whole of the last loan having been expended, partly in resisting the ex-Shah.

The question of the latter's residence is occupying the British and Russian Governments. Russia will not agree to his being in Persia, while any Russian troops remain there.

THERAN, FEB. 3.

The resignation of the Cabinet is reported to be imminent. It is believed that care will be taken to provide successors who are friendly to the Anglo-Russian policy.

Colonel Hjalmarsen, the Swedish instructor of *gendarmerie*, has drawn up a scheme involving the recruitment of 3,500 men, who will be distributed in Fars, Khamesh, Ghilan and Teheran. Fourteen hundred of them will undertake the policing of road between Bushire and Ispahan.

Explosion in Tabriz.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 4.

While some confiscated Persian shells were being handed over in the citadel of Tabriz an explosion occurred, as the result of which an officer and fifteen men were killed and seven men wounded.

NEW GERMAN NATIONALITY LAW.

Draft Adopted.

BERLIN, FEB. 4.

The Federal Council has adopted the draft of a new Nationality Law, which abolishes the provision, whereby a German loses his nationality after ten years' uninterrupted residence abroad.

The Council has also adopted a Bill to amend the Military Service Law. The Bill provides that "overseas" Germans, can, in certain circumstances, be relieved of the obligation to render active service. Other provisions of the Bill grant facilities for the resumption of German nationality.

SEVERE COLD IN BRITAIN.

Railways and Roads Blocked.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

This is the coldest February in England since 1895, in some parts zero having been registered. Skating is universal. There have been many blizzards in the North, and on many occasions railways and roads have been blocked.

THE LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

Memorial Service at Cairo.

CAIRO, FEB. 4,

A memorial service for the Duke of Fife was held here yesterday in the All Saints' Church. Viscount Kitchener, ministers, diplomats and military and civil officials and the majority of the British colony attended. The service was most impressive. The pipers of the Scots Guards played "The Lament."

MILITARY AVIATION.

French Aeronautic Regiment Proposed.

PARIS, FEB. 3.

M. Millerand, Minister for War, has introduced bills providing £920,000 for aviation and the establishment of an Aeronautic Regiment.

THE KING AND QUEEN REACH ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The "Medina" arrived at Spithead to-day, accompanied by the cruiser escort and the First Division of the Home Fleet, which met the "Medina" in the Channel. Snow is falling.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Victoria's Poor Response to M. C. C.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The heat wave still continued, when the match was resumed between the M. C. C. and Victoria. There were 4,500 people present, and the wicket was in excellent condition.

The M. C. C. completed its first innings for 467, Hearne, who yesterday made 125 n t out, brought his score up to 143. He played admirable cricket. Douglas made 140. He played sound slow cricket.

Victoria then went in and made 84 runs for six wickets.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Defeats Scotland.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

In the annual Rugby football match, played at Swansea to-day, Wales beat Scotland by 21 points to 6.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The death is announced of Major-General John Talbot Coke.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The death is announced of Dr. Busteed.

[The late Major-General John Talbot Coke was born in 1841, and educated at Harrow. He entered the Army in 1859 and served in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866. In 1868 he saw active service with the Sankin Field Force, being the command of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. In this campaign he was mentioned in despatches and was invested with the 3rd class Medjidie with the Khedive's Star. He became a colonel in 1889 when he served on the Sudan Frontier. In 1898 he commanded the troops in Mauritius and from 1899 to 1901 commanded the 10th Brigade, Natal Field Force in the South African war when he was once more mentioned in despatches.]

GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASE.

Heavy Sentence on Mr. Stewart

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LEIPZIG, FEB. 3.

Mr. Bertrand Stewart has been found guilty, of espionage and sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The War Office has issued elaborate and stringent orders to British officers travelling in Germany to report themselves everywhere to the authorities.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Mr. Stewart's place of imprisonment will be a fortress. When his sentence was pronounced, he said, "I am innocent, I wish everyone in England to know it."

The chief witness for the prosecution was a Belgian, who acted as interpreter for Mr. Stewart while he was touring Germany, and who denounced him to the police. The defence brought evidence to prove that the Belgian was an ex-convict.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Two Statements Refuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—In one of the speeches made at the meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce it was stated that Sir Edward Baker's resignation was due to what is described as a glaring injustice to the Bengal administration. Later on it was stated that the recommendation that the head-quarters of the Government of India should be transferred to Delhi was made for Parliamentary reasons at the requisition of the Home Government. Lord Hardinge would like it to be generally known that neither of these allegations has any foundation whatever.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

Review at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

This morning His Excellency the Commander-in Chief reviewed the troops on the Island before a large crowd of spectators. The troops on parade were the Southern Province Mounted Rifles, Madras Artillery Volunteers, the Leicester Regiment, the Madras Volunteer Guards, 1st Battalion. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, and the 86th Carnatic Infantry, the last mentioned corps coming in from St. Thomas Mount. After inspection the troops marched past in column of companies and forming a line of quarter column advanced in review order. At the close of the parade His Excellency presented medals to those entitled to them. At noon His Excellency inspected the Madras Harbour and was shown over it by Mr. Spring.

UNIVERSITY FOR DACCA.

Press Condemn Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The Government of India's proposal to start a new university at Dacca is evoking a good deal of opposition. The *Englishman* says : "Having done away with the Partition of Bengal (persumably it was unnecesary) the Government now propose to prove its necessity by appointing a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal and constituting a separate university."

The *Statesman* says : "It never entered into the head of the Mahomedans to ask for a university at Dacca ; such an institution is wholly superfluous and purposeless."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says : "We are afraid Eastern Bengal is not yet fit for or capable to maintain a separate university."

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

With regard to the proposal to establish a university at Dacca the *Leader* in supporting the scheme says :—"It means the recognition for the first time by the Government that there can be two universities in one province, and that the creation of similar institutions in Burma, Behar and the Central Provinces cannot long be postponed."

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

The *Pioneer* understands that His Highness the Aga Khan fully approves of the scheme for a University at Dacca.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Question of Religious and Moral Teaching.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

The Madras Government have resolved to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider and report upon the question of religious and moral instruction in schools :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur B. Rajaratna Moodelliar, C. I. E., Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariyar, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Rao Bahadur A.C. Pranatartihara Iyer, Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Mr. T.R. Ramachandra Iyer, High Court Vakil; Mr. M. Krishnamachariyar, Headmaster, Hindupur Secondary School; Mr. A. Panchapakesa Iyer, Head-master, P. S. High School, Mylapore; the Rev. W. Meston, Madras Christian College; the Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, Principal, Wesleyan Mission High School, Triplicane; Rev. Father Bertram. St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly; the Rev. H. Pakenham-Welsh, Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore; the Rev. Canon G. Herbert Smith, representing Missionary Council on aided education; Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao, C. I. E., representing Commercial Council of Native Education; Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Iyer, representing Madras Teachers' Guild.

TROOPS FOR HONGKONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

The 24th Hussars Mountain Battery, Frontier Force, left for Hongkong by the "Northbrook" this afternoon. Amongst the Battery there are 397 N.-C. Officers and men and 49 followers. It takes 11 ponies and 187 mules. Major H. L. Hepper, R. A., is in command.

INDIA AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

Public Meeting in Bombay.

To express the appreciation of the citizens of Bombay at the beneficent results which have flowed from the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon at half past five o'clock, when the hall was fully crowded. A very large number of European and Indian citizens had assembled, every available space having been taken up and many had to stand on the verandah.

Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, Sir Cawasjee Jehangir, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Procter, Sir James Begbie, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Naziman, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Dhanjeesay M. Goculdas, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. J. D. MacBain, Mr. J. F. Watson, Colonel Jennings, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. Yeshwantrao D. Gidhe, Mr. Amirudin Tayabji, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. Vassonji Khimji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. D'Monte, Rao Bahadhur Vandekar, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyer, Rao Bahadhur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, Dr. D. N. Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, the Sheriff of Bombay announced that he had received a requisition to call a public meeting and he had taken the earliest opportunity to convene it that afternoon.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, was called to the chair.

In the commencement the Chairman declared that he had received communications from several gentlemen who had their sympathy with the meeting but were unable to attend : Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim owing to his ill-health ; Sir Sassoon J. David owing to the tragic death of his daughter, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha owing to his absence from Bombay, Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh for the same reason, Sir Vassonji Tricumji and Mr. Bomonji D. Petit owing to ill-health. The chairman further announced that telegrams were received from several cities and principal places of the Presidency forwarding resolutions passed at those centres, expressing appreciation at the beneficent results which flowed from the Royal Visit.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the assembly the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah then said:

Gentlemen,—I am indeed as proud as I am grateful to you for the great honour you have done me in asking me to preside over a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay on so great and memorable an occasion as that which has brought us together here to-day. Perhaps the choice has fallen on me, because, with the single exception of our revered friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, (cheers) who, but for reasons of health, would have made an ideal chairman on this occasion, my public life extends over that period of nearly half a century during which the drama of Indian history has unfolded itself in a marvellous manner. I may therefore be supposed to be able to realize more vividly and fully than others that wonderful transformation which, inaugurated by the sober and practical, and yet in the main, the righteous genius of British statesmanship, was fostered and promoted by the affection and sympathy of the great and good Queen Victoria, (applause) who even in the dark days of the Mutiny, inspired with her own lofty and noble spirit the policy embodied in our first Magna Charta—the Proclamation of 1858, (Applause). That policy was consistently maintained and steadfastly emphasized by her great son and successor, Edward VII. It has now received its culminating crown of glory at the personal hands of our illustrious Sovereign in a way that has electrified the whole country from one end to the other. (Applause) His Imperial Majesty has, within the few short days of the Royal Visit, revealed himself to us as one who combines in himself the sagacious head of a great and far-seeing statesman with a gentle and loving heart full of the tenderest regard and sympathy for his people. The great poet-Laureate of the Victorian era sang in prophetic strain of his "Beloved, revered" sovereign, how—

> "Statesmen at her Council met
> Who knew the seasons when to take
> Occasion by the hand, and make
> The bounds of freedom wider yet
> By shaping some august decree
> Which kept her throne unshaken
> Broad-based upon her people's will."

Gentlemen, the poet-Laureate of the reign of her grandson may go still further, and say, that not only statesmen, as shalwart as of yore, met at his Council, but that he presided in person over them, the greatest statesman of them all, (applause) shaping august decrees, and coming with his Imperial Consort to announce them in his own person, proclaiming at the same time boons of far-reaching beneficence. Those boons have been rich and varied. But we must remember that the boons announced at the Coronation Durbar are not all the boons that he has conferred upon us.

Among others, there are two of priceless value of which we are grateful. The first is the boon of the bright example which he has set as to how to regulate mutual treatment and intercourse between all his subjects—rulers and ruled—founded on mutual self-respect and human sympathy. The permeating influences of that example cannot fail to penetrate among all ranks of society and help in the solution of a problem which has caused the gravest anxiety among all friends of the British connexion, and has baffled the efforts of the best and wisest amongst us all to find a remedy. The second boon is, that, in drawing the hearts of all his subjects towards himself their Common Sovereign he has drawn closer the ties of peace, harmony and union among themselves, however differing in race, religion, or color. I am confident that his parting appeal for union in his farewell speech in Bombay will not have been made in vain, and will powerfully help the efforts of men like Sir W. Wedderburn, our friend Mr. Gokhale, and last but not least, because I wish to mention his name particularly, His Highness the Aga Khan, who is proving himself not only a leader among Moslems, but a truly patriotic leader of all Indis. Gentlemen, when I remember these wonderful results of the Royal Visit, I think I may venture to claim in some small measure, the gift of prophecy, for speaking in this very Hall at the Public Meeting convened to make arrangements for the reception of their Imperial Majesties, I venture to say, you will pardon me for quoting from my own speech:—

"I cannot help wishing that I was a poet, a historian, and a statesman combined in one. For without this combination, without the vision and the faculty divine of the poet, the illuminating lore of the historian and the penetrating comprehension of the statesman, it is almost impossible to give full and adequate expression to the dignity and grandeur of the occasion which we desire to celebrate, to its serious and several solemnity to its pregnant and far-reaching symbolic significance for everything connected with the welfare, happiness and progress, indeed for all events moulding the lofty destinies of this magnificent land of ours. The occasion will not be a mere pageant, perhaps more gorgeous and dazzling than any that have gone before; it will not be a mere Royal visit of kindly interest and sympathy and mutual knowledge such as those we have been favoured with in the past.

"It will be a historic event of deeper significance and import than a pageant or a Royal Visit, this unprecedented advent of our Gracious Sovereign to announce in his own person his accession to the throne of the British Empire. It will be nothing less than an emphatic announcement that we are an equal and integral part of the British Empire, (Applause). It will be a fervent and solemn and deliberate assurance that his watchful eye will be always upon us, on our weal and our woe, that his unceasing interest and sympathy will cover and envelop the development of our destinies, and will be a stimulus and example to all concerned in the administration of the country. It will be tiding of great joy for the present ; of glowing hope for the future. It will, indeed, be the perfect and practical fulfilment of the noble words—as wise as generous—uttered by that great and good Queen when she assumed the direct sovereignty of the Indian Empire in the Great Proclamation of 1858 :—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." (Cheers).

I think I can now claim to have been something of a prophet. But prophet or no prophet, I thank Providence that, working under good report and evil report for nearly half a century in company with greater men, many of whom, alas, have passed away, I have lived long enough to be blessed with a sight of the promised land. And it is to His Imperial Majesty that you and I and all of us will owe this sight. Among the many brilliant functions at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, there was none more attractive and interesting than the presentation of colors to several British and Indian regiments with all the rites of religious incantation. But that function, splendid as it was, pales into insignificance before the presentation in Calcutta to the whole people of India of a banner, consecrated with all the multiform prayers of all his subjects of all races, creeds and religions, and embroidered with his own hands in letters of purple and gold with the soul-stirring motto and watchword of "Hope." You will find, gentlemen, the paraphrase of this motto and watchword in the language of statesmen in the great despatches between the Governor-General and Secretary of State published during Durbar time. In exhorting us to aim at higher and higher educational ideals, His Majesty presented yet another color to the educated classes "a banner with the strange device "Excelsior". And Gentlemen, we shall march under these banners in all loyalty and sincerity of heart, confident that we are marching to the promised land, to the goal of the united welfare, progress and happiness of our country, and, who knows, perhaps towards a still higher goal, though the day may be far distant and the road long and arduous—the goal, predicted by the poet of

> "The Parliament of man, the federation of the world." (Applause).

Full of these great events and hopes, it is no wonder that our hearts are unutterably stirred within us, and we desire to tell the great English people of our loyalty and our gratitude to Their Imperial Majesties, whom we shall no longer continue to regard as foreign rulers, but as rulers of our own, reigning over an Empire of which we are an equal and integral portion. (Loud applause).

THE RESOLUTION.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy then rose to move the first resolution which was as follows :—The citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their profound sense of the beneficent and far-reaching results of the Royal Visit. Their Imperial Majesties, by their innate sympathy, their remarkable insight into the needs and aspirations of the country, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have strengthened the bonds that unite every section of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and have drawn closer the ties that bind England and India. Conscious that Their Imperial Majesties leave us a more united people, more hopeful of the future of this great country within the Empire and under the Crown, we desire to convey to the English nation an assurance of our warm attachment to the Empire of which India forms part.

In moving the resolution Sir Jamsetji said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to place before you the resolution which has been entrusted to me. Three weeks have elapsed since Their Imperial Majesties left our City, where they received their first welcome upon Indian soil. During this time, the bustle and excitement attendant upon the Royal visit have had time to subside, and the present is a most suitable opportunity for recasting recent events and forming a just estimate of all that they have meant to us. It was about this time last year that His Majesty announced his gracious intention of visiting his Indian Dominions, and proclaiming in person the solemnity of his Coronation. The announcement was hailed with delight in every part of the continent. It was an assurance to us that we formed an integral portion of the British Empire, and was a practical demonstration of what had often been said, that India was the brightest jewel in the crown of England. At a time when we were smarting under the humiliating treatment accorded to us in some of the self-governing colonies, this gracious recognition of our supreme importance to the Empire came with a peculiar significance. But while India keenly appreciated the compliment and was duly thankful, there were not wanting those who were disposed to belittle the practical importance of the Royal tour, and to regard it in the light of a series of functions and ceremonials, which, however, imposing, meant nothing in particular. Little did they or for the matter of that any one else dream, that it would turn out to be an event of the greatest political importance, that in fact it would constitute a landmark in the history of British India. (Applause).

Gentlemen, if there is one sentiment which is universal among the Indian people, upon which all classes and creeds are completely agreed, it is that of intense personal loyalty to the British Throne. There is no single question of political or social reform upon which opinions do not differ. Our veneration for the Throne and person of His Majesty is the one sentiment upon which we are all united, and which have often served in the past to draw together the diverse races which inhabit this vast continent. It was Queen Victoria of revered memory who, with her womanly sympathy, her blameless life and her lofty ideals, inspired this touching devotion, and her successors have constantly endeavoured by word and deed to enrich the heritage, she has left behind. Gentlemen, the 300 millions of India feel that whatever the mistakes, whatever the shortcomings of British Rule may be, and many of them inevitable—the Royal House of England always had their welfare at its heart. This belief in the sympathy and solicitude of the Royal Family was considerably strengthened by the tour which His Majesty undertook as Prince of Wales, and by the ever memorable speech at the Guildhall in which he exhorted the nation to be more sympathetic in its administration of India. (Applause.)

Thus it was, Gentlemen, that as the Royal Visit drew near, all classes and creeds joined hands for the purpose of according the Sovereign a hearty welcome to India's shores. For a moment all petty differences and disputes were sunk into oblivion, and a common purpose united all. It was thus in a spirit of cordial co-operation that the King-Emperor and his gracious consort were received in our midst on the memorable 2nd of December. Each succeeding day brought home to us more vividly than before the unifying influence of Their Majesties' presence in our midst and by the time the Delhi Durbar took place there was no doubt that the Royal visit would leave behind it the happiest results. But the Durbar, Gentlemen, was not going to be without its contribution towards this happy state of things. It had something more in store for posterity than the mere memory of its splendour and solemnity. It was made the occasion for the announcement of vast administrative changes, and well-thought out concessions and benefactions, designed with regard to the interests of all classes. Those who advised His Majesty these have deserved well of this country, and the brilliant statesmanship displayed by H. E. Lord Hardinge gives us the happiest promise for the future. Gentlemen, after the historic Durbar was held, the popular enthusiasm knew no bounds. Vague fears and idle cavillings ceased ; and the predominant feeling was one of intense thankfulness that the King had come in our midst with a message of peace and good-will. He had healed old wounds and removed all bitterness. He had brought about closer co-operation between the various sections of a heterogeneous population; he had stimulated more closer relations between the rulers and the ruled. And, finally, Gentlemen, he had drawn England and India closer than they had ever been before. Well might His Majesty in his message to the Prime Minister take the satisfaction to himself that his visit had been an unqualified success and that it had wrought lasting good to the people of both countries.

Within a day or two Their Imperial Majesties will have returned to their home after three brief but eventful months. We wish to take this opportunity of assuring them and the English nation, while they have left India happier than they found it, the message of hope that they have left behind shall ever be our watch-word in our struggles and sorrows. With hope and courage, we shall push onwards, and strive with a more buoyant heart to achieve that great destiny, which awaits this ancient land (Applause).

MR. ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong seconding the resolution said :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution, for it seems to me to express exactly our feelings in Bombay to-

connection with the Royal Visit. That the effects of this visit will be far reaching cannot be doubted and the impression of kindliness, friendship and good-will that has been left on our minds can never be eradicated, and will become a tradition in our homes. By his words and kindly actions and very notably by his most appropriate speeches [the] King Emperor has clearly shown that he is a man of broad sympathies, most anxious in every way for the welfare of the different communities over whom he rules. During the few weeks His Imperial Majesty and the Queen Empress have been amongst us we have come to realise that monarchy is not autocratic and that he who rules is fully conscious of the fact that our welfare is his welfare, that our prosperity is the nation's prosperity and that our contentment is an asset of the greatest value to the Empire. (Applause.)

I was always one of those who strongly favoured this visit of the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. It seemed to me that, separated as we are by some thousands of miles from Great Britain, the personal contact of the King Emperor was most necessary and I felt sure that it would lead, as it most certainly has done to a better understanding all round. And what now are the advantages of this visit? His Majesty has been here, and has made the acquaintance of many of our Princes and Ruling Chiefs. He has met the representatives of the people and become acquainted with many of them. He has travelled throughout the country and has learnt something of the people, their habits and their hopes. He must have realised that India is a mighty country and have seen that its people are patient and industrious, but as it were, still waiting for that assurance which the King alone could give, and which he most certainly did give, that he is fully alive to our needs and aspirations, that he is keenly interested in our welfare and is ready to assist us in every way he can. (Applause.) The experience he has gained of this country must be of the greatest advantage to us in the days to come, and as the splendid reception Their Imperial Majesties received wherever they went can never be forgotten, their feelings for India must ever remain of the friendliest character. This country of ours is undoubtedly the finest possession of the British Crown and recognizing as we do in this resolution the great importance of the Empire it behoves us to do all we can to strengthen and complete that bond of fellowship between West and East which His Imperial Majesty has shown to exist by his recent visit to our land. It is therefore Mr. Chairman with the very greatest pleasure that I second this resolution. We have done well to gather here this afternoon to place on record our appreciation of the Royal visit and to prove to our fellow subjects in distant lands that India has a genuine love for the Empire which the visit of Their Imperial Majesties has done so much to strengthen. It is I am sure unnecessary for me to say more to recommend this resolution to you. (Loud applause.)

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S SPECH.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla supported the resolution saying:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably put before you. I propose to deal with only two points in connection with the Royal Visit, one affecting the ruling classes and the other the people of India. To the ruling classes Their Majesties have clearly shewn how easy it is to win the hearts of the people. Throughout the land the intense feeling of gratitude and attachment which has spontaneously sprung up towards Their Majesties shows in the clearest manner that the hearts of the Indian people can be easily won. If the lesson taught by the Royal Visit is taken to heart by the official classes and sincere efforts are made to win the hearts of the people they will undoubtedly render a great service to the British Empire and to the people of this land. The second point deals with the message which His Majesty had left for the people of India. In his reply to the address of the Calcutta University, His Majesty told the people of India to educate themselves and to hope. Gentlemen, I do not regard this message as a complete one. It was the good fortune of the City of Bombay to have given to his Majesty the opportunity at the close of his visit to complete his message to the Indian people by the addition of one word to the Calcutta message. That word was 'Unite" the complete message therefore reads "Educate, Unite and Hope." I do not wish to dilate upon the far-reaching effects upon the people of this country by acting upon the message thus delivered to us. If we make strenuous efforts to educate ourselves in the real sense of the term, if we unite ourselves in the common cause and interest of our beloved country, there is nothing which can stand in the way of the fulfilment of our hopes for the advancement of India. Will the people of India be equal to the occasion? Will they take to heart the beneficent message which His Imperial Majesty has delivered to us? Gentlemen, I sincerely hope so. Let us remember that our destiny is linked with the British Empire and there is nothing which we cannot hope to reach under the beneficent rule of Britain, if we are true to ourselves and sincerely loyal to the British Crown. Gentlemen I beg to support the resolution now before you. (Applause.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supporting the resolution said:—I consider it a privilege to be asked to support the resolution which has been so eloquently proposed by Sir Jamsetji, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Armstrong and supported by the Honorable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. After their able speeches very little remains for me to say. I therefore do not propose to detain you long. The visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress to India has been productive of the most beneficent results to millions of Their Majesties' subjects. It has further strengthened the bonds of union between England and India. At first there were great misgivings, but Their Imperial Majesties' progress from Bombay to Delhi and thence to Calcutta and their return to Bombay via Nagpur have been most successful and the manifestation of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the people were simply unprecedented in the annals of British India. Their Imperial Majesties' messages of "sympathy", "of hope" and "loving farewell" have stirred the hearts of the people to their innermost depths and His Majesty the King Emperor's statesmanlike pronouncements at the great and historical Delhi Durbar have acted as a charm in quieting the minds of the people and have dealt a crushing blow to the unrest and anarchism throughout the length and breadth of India. It may be asked what is this all due to? The answer is that it is due to Their Imperial Majesties' genuine sympathy and regard for the people which have won the hearts of the countless multitudes of Their Majesties' subjects. It is also due to a very important factor to which the Lord Bishop of Bombay gave expression in the columns of the "Times of India" a few days ago. It is the "Indians' sense of religious veneration and devotion to their personal Sovereign." We Hindoos, from time immemorial, have been taught to hold the King in deep veneration and therein is to be found the secret of the outburst of loyalty of the people and their anxiousness to see Their King Emperor and Queen Empress and to make their pranamas to them. On behalf of the Hindoo community I beg to embrace this opportunity of assuring the Government of the genuine and unswerving loyalty of the Hindoos to the British Throne and the persons of their Imperial Majesties. With these few observations I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition and I trust it will be carried amidst loud and prolonged cheers to Their Imperial Majesties (Loud applause.)

The Chairman put the resolution to the vote and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji then moved: "That this meeting authorises the President to sign the resolution on their behalf and to communicate it to H. E. the Viceroy."

SIR DORAB TATA.

Sir Dorab J. Tata seconding the resolution said: There are occasions when a single emotion so overmasters a people that no coherent consecutive thought can find distinct utterance. The present is just such an occasion when the whole group of Indian people are frenzied with emotion, and the various public meetings that are being held over the length and breadth of India within the last few days are but the visible signs of this emotional wave. Speeches delivered at these meetings will be found to bear the marks of the national intoxication, and speaker after speaker can but ring the changes on one sentiment. For if you analyse all these speeches, made by men representing a diversity of interests, you will probably find that one sentiment and one sentiment alone is common to them all; and that can be summarized in the words "God Bless the King!" And why is it that we are all strung up to this high pitch of loyalty? It is because we are carried away by the success of the policy of conciliation inaugurated by the King during this visit to his faithful and loyal subjects of India? I say no; and I put it to you that, our universal desire to shout "God Bless the King!" is not founded upon any question of "policy." For the changes introduced by this policy have given rise to considerable diversity of opinion and are still a subject-matter of controversy. And after all, as the Constitutional Sovereign of England is bound to follow the advice of his ministers, it is King George's ministers who are responsible for this policy; I repeat therefore that it is none of these things that has stirred up the heart of loyal India to such a pitch of personal enthusiasm towards the King. It is the personality of the King apart from any question of policy that has excited our imagination. The policy might have been his advisers', but the sympathy and human flavour of it was all his own. Instinctively the people recognised that the King was actuated not by any dictates of policy but by genuine and heartfelt love for his people. Every one who was privileged to listen to the words that fell from his lips from time to time during his public utterances and could watch the expression of his face could not but feel that he meant every one of the gracious words that he uttered and that they came from the bottom of his kindly and generous heart. He made us realise that he was not only the King but also the father of his people, full of sympathy, love and trust and it was this in him that took our hearts by storm. It was no minister or adviser, that inspired the King to go among his people as freely as he often did. It was a consciousness of his own love for his children that made him trust them to return his love to the full. One has no need to search the papers for numerous instances of this kind. They stand out prominently by themselves. And it was not the King alone that thus endeared himself to us. In the person of Her Gracious Majesty he had a partner worthy of himself, who was no whit behind him in her love and regard for the people. Did we not read only the other day of the incident of Her Majesty's visit to the Calcutta Zoo, when she said that her day was spoilt for her because the people had been kept out of the gardens on her account?

From the day that on his return to England after his visit to India as Prince of Wales, he uttered the memorable words that he felt that what India needed most was sympathy, the eyes of India have been turned to him with a yearning hope which has now been fully justified. These words struck a note with which our hearts have vibrated in harmony. A bond of mutual trust and love has been created and we all feel that henceforth our interests are not alien to him and his glory and well-being are not alien to us. The assumption of the Crown at the Durbar and the ceremonial pageantries in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta and elsewhere were but the visible and outward signs of the real enthronement in our hearts. The King by putting on the Imperial Diadem has not only strengthened the British connection, but owing to his personal charm, has firmly established the Institution of Monarchy, in India, while Europe is struggling like Laocoon of old in the toils of democratic ideas. Whatever the last two Durbars did there is no doubt that this one has evoked a happy spirit of mutual good will and devoted loyalty. The finishing stroke to this good work was put, I think, by the message of hope conveyed in the final pronouncement at Calcutta. (Applause.)

We ask H. E. to be our spokesman with the English Nation. And what better spokesman could we have than the statesman who only recently gave us a public certificate of character, which we knew we deserved but feared we could not obtain? Now we know what our King as well as our Viceroy think of us. We know that our loyalty is not a new-born product but that it was always present in us. It was our beloved Sovereign's presence alone that brought it out in its full colours. To have been able to see this loyalty in spite of the smoke of bombs and pistols and the din of words, the work of a few misguided men is an achievement, which deserves our warmest thanks and heart-felt gratitude. You will therefore agree with me that our message is in safe hands. I will but quote one sentence in his recent utterances to convince you of this. Speaking at Dacca His Excellency said:

> "The last words of the King before he left Bombay was a prayer for harmony, and if his visit has brought about some softening of mutual animosities, all the money spent on the Durbar has not been in vain."

A Viceroy who feels like that is our best mouthpiece before the great British Public. (Applause.) The resolution was carried by acclamation.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey moved: That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to receive the corresponding resolutions from the Mofussil, to communicate their purport to the Viceroy, and to take any other steps which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the meeting:—the Hon. Sir Phirozshaw M. Mehta, President, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham; the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon. Sir Harry E. B. Procter; Mr. James MacDonald; Sir Shapurji Broscha, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Sir. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wachha, the Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. H. A. Wadya, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Naoutam Morarji Gocouldas, Mr. Dharamsi M. Gocouldas, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Ratansi Mulji, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinah, the Hon. Mr. Abdulhussein Admji Peerbhoy, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. DeMonte, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Stanley Reed, and Mr. Ratan Tata, the Hon. Secretaries.

In moving the resolution, Sir Vithaldas said: It is scarcely necessary for me after the eloquent speeches we have heard this evening to enlarge upon the important results which have followed from the Imperial visit to India. Nobody can bear more effective testimony to these results than those who were responsible for the arrangements of the Royal visit at the time of the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, and at their departure. The great anxiety which confronted them in the beginning gave place to a sense of absolute security owing to the enthusiastically loyal feelings which were aroused among all classes of population from one end of the country to the other by the speeches and actions of Their Imperial Majesties. India feels to-day as it never did before that she is an integral part of the British Empire and that she occupies a foremost place in the concern and affections of Their Imperial Majesties. As H. E. the Viceroy said in his admirable speech at the Indian Mining Institute the other day, all the suspicion and unrest which had characterised the last few years have been entirely dissipated by the visit of Their Majesties to this country. We are, therefore, immensely grateful to Their Imperial Majesties for the great trouble and inconvenience they had put themselves to in order to perform a high Imperial duty to their Indian subjects and to the British Empire at large.

The resolution which I have the honour to propose is formal but necessary in order to give effect to the resolutions which have already been passed, and I commend it to your cordial approval.

THE HON. MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, seconding the resolution, said:

I rise to support this resolution. The gentlemen named to constitute the Committee will, I feel sure, do all in their power to carry into effect the objects of this meeting which have met with such cordial approval in the unanimous adoption of the resolution put before you this afternoon by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy. The loyal messages which will go forward from every town in India, and which will welcome Their Imperial Majesties on their return to Great Britain will afford a lasting testimony of the devoted and staunch allegiance of India to the Crown. The message of respectful sympathy which will be tendered at the same time will express the sincere sorrow felt by all at the loss of one near and dear to the Royal House. The Visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India magnificent in splendour and beneficent in effect will ever be a memorable one, especially to those who enjoyed the privilege and good fortune of being present in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. There one saw Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu, Rajput and Mahratta, Pathan and Sikh, Brahmin and Bengali vying with each other to pay reverential homage to the Great Emperor and his illustrious Consort, who had sailed so far in distant seas, leaving home and country behind them, to carry out their great mission of Empire and to unite in Their Person the various races and creeds who people this great Continent. It is to perpetuate that memory, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I now beg to put forward the suggestion that we should ask Government to include amongst the public holidays of the year, the 12th of December, "Durbar day," so that in the present and in the future time all may remember Their Majesties' gracious act in coming out to India to hold Their Coronation Durbar and may learn to associate the sympathetic principles of Government with the person of the Greatest King Emperor ever crowned in the Imperial City of Delhi. (Applause) I would further beg to suggest that to bring home to the hearts of the peoples of this vast Continent the interest, affection and solicitude for their welfare which Their Imperial Majesties so graciously showed, that a league be formed to be called The "Rose of England" League, "Coronation League" or some such name. (Applause.) The aim and purpose of such a league would be by the appointment of influential Committees in the larger Towns, and local Secretaries and others in the smaller Towns to arrange to hold annually suitable celebrations and festivities on Durbar Day, to collect such small subscriptions as may be necessary in order to provide photographs and pictures of Their Imperial Majesties to be placed in every school and in every home in India, so that the children may grow up in devoted allegiance and attachment to the Crown, the symbol of Empire and Imperial Unity and endeavour by their lives to prove themselves citizens worthy of so great an Emperor and so great an Empire. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. H. A. Wadya supported the resolution.

The Chairman asked permission of the meeting to make an addition in the resolution as it was the general desire of those present to authorise the Chairman and the Secretaries to convey through the Viceroy their deep sense of regret at the sad death of the Duke of Fife so closely and nearly related to Their Imperial Majesties.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Cawasji Jahangir seconded by Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Lallubhai Samuldas, a similar compliment was paid to the Chair.

Mr. James MacDonald then called for and the whole assembly joined in loud cheers for Their Imperial Majesties.

Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at the Town Hall to give expression to their profound sense of the beneficent and far-reaching results produced by the Royal visit. Dr. Rash Behary Ghosh, who was voted to the chair, in the course of a lengthy speech said: "The memory of even the most brilliant function may fade in time but not, I am confident, the memory of the King's loving—kindness or of the message of sympathy which he sent out to us from England six years ago. He has now given us the watchword of Hope. We see changes all around us due to the play and interaction of social, political and economical forces of which we are only but half conscious, and, if true statesmanship consists in moulding institutions in accordance with time and spirit, the King-Emperor and his responsible advisers have undoubtedly shewn statesmanship of the very highest order. Let us pray that the Imperial visit may prove a union of hearts and a bond of fellowship not only between ourselves and our fellow-citizens of England, but also between the various communities in this country. Let us march with a steadfast tread along the path which our King-Emperor has pointed out to us.

Let us believe in hope even against hope; believe in the goodwill of the people of Great Britain and Ireland towards India, for the voice of our Sovereign is their voice, and if our ideals are not realised in a day do not let us be impatient, for in the words of the Hebrew prophet Brightness and beauty shall appear at the end and shall not lie. If it make delay, wait for it. It shall surely come and shall not slack."

The following resolution was then adopted:—

> Their Imperial Majesties by their gracious demeanour, their wonderful insight into the requirements of the country and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes have strengthened the bonds that unite all sections of His Imperial Majesty's subjects and have drawn closer the ties that bind England and India. Impressed, with the conviction that affectionate sympathy of the Sovereign so abundantly manifested during the Royal visit is but a reflex of the goodwill of the people of Great Britain and Ireland towards the people of India, this meeting desires heartily to reciprocate this good wish and to convey to the English nation an assurance of its warm attachment to the Empire of which India now forms part.

The meeting lasted about half an hour.

The Viceroy's Message to the English People.

The following telegram, dated the 4th February from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State is published for general information:—

> The Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India on the one hand and the non-official members of my Legislative Council, acting on behalf of the people of British India on the other, desire that I should forward to the Prime Minister the following message from the Princes and people of India to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Telegrams from the leading Ruling Princes and Chiefs signifying this desire have been received and the non-official members of my Council have acted on the authority of public meetings held at important centres in the different provinces at which resolutions expressing sentiments embodied in the message have been adopted:—
>
> "The Princes and People of India desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the Great English nation an expression of their cordial goodwill and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India so happily conceived and so successfully completed has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties by their gracious demeanour, their unfailing sympathy and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and persons of the Sovereign which has always characterised the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connection with England, the Princes and people of India rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to Their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era ensuring greater happiness, prosperity and progress to the people of India under the aegis of the Crown."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

GERMANY'S MILITARY EXPANSION.

There will be a Reichstag majority of, approximately, three to one in favour of the German Government's new plans for increasing the army and navy. This is the gist of many comments on the parliamentary prospects of the Bills which the Imperial Government will lay before the Legislature to expand the fleet and augment the military forces. Even if the Socialists gain unexpected victories at the second ballots, and if they should be reinforced in their bitter hostility to Imperialism by such malcontents as the Polish Nationalists, the combined irreconcilable Opposition cannot number more than 150 out of a total of 397. Probably they will not exceed 100, leaving a solid phalanx of 300 deputies in favour of bigger armaments. The success of the German Government's scheme of shipbuilding and army expansion, thus appears certain.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned owing to King Alfonso having, against the advice of Senor Canalejas, commuted the death sentence on Chato Cuquets, one of the seven men concerned in the killing of a magistrate and two other officials during a strike riot at Cullera in September last. The other six men had been similarly condemned to death, but had been reprieved, and public sympathy was thereupon strongly enlisted on behalf of Cuquets. The mother of the condemned man, who had already vainly besought pardon for herson at the feet of the Premier, sat outside the Palace the whole day hoping for an opportunity to approach King Alfonso to implore the royal clemency. His Majesty, touched by the incident, finally yielded to the appeals which had been made to him by various deputations on behalf of the condemned. The news of the resignation has come with startling effect, and the surprise with which it has been received is mingled with enthusiastic admiration for the King, whose popularity has been greatly enhanced by this gracious act. With regard to the future, it is believed that the Liberal party will continue in power, with possibly, Senor Montero Rios as Premier.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Annual Camp at Santa Cruz

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles under the command of Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D., A. D. C., have just concluded their annual week's training at Santa Cruz, and after general inspection on Saturday, their camp broke up and the men returned to Bombay yesterday morning. The number of men in camp has not been quite so large as ordinarily, but in spite of this failing, the training and the work performed have been a distinct advance on anything which the corps has previously attempted, and those responsible for its organisation have every reason to be satisfied at a thoroughly successful camp. In the first instance the falling off in the attendance is mainly caused by the absence of a large number of cadets. The adult companies have been, generally speaking, as strong as usual and in addition to all the ordinary features of the training, the works of fortification which have been constructed have been carried out in a more thorough manner than has previously been done, while for the first time instruction in bridge-building has been given. These extensions of the work have been followed intelligently by the men, and good results have been obtained, especially from E. and G. Companies.

The battalion assembled in camp on Saturday week, the first parade mustering about 300, while the average daily attendance has been rather above that figure. The camp occupied its usual position on both sides of the road, leading from the station to the native infantry barracks, now known as Gatacre Lines, and its main entrance on this occasion presented a more imposing appearance than ordinarily, a Maxim gun, an acquisition to the corps since the last training, having been placed in position here.

The small camp of G. Company on the right of the road, however, had been occupied for two days before the assembly of the battalion, by about 40 members of this company, who had come out for two days' extra instruction in bridge-building and construction of entrenchments. Coming into camp on Thursday week, they were paraded after dinner and attended a lecture by Sergt. Major Wale, in which with the assistance of a model, one-sixth of actual size, the method of constructing a single lock bridge was clearly explained. Several of the men took the model to pieces and re-constructed it in the view of the remainder of the company, and all were practised in the tying of the necessary knots for the lashings. After this the lecture closed with a general description of the method of making a trestle bridge. It had been intended that the following morning the company should have a practical lesson in bridge construction, but unfortunately as the necessary materials had not then been secured this had to be postponed until later in the week. The company accordingly was exercised in the construction of entrenchments and wire entanglements. On Friday evening Sergeant-Major Wale delivered a second lecture this time on 'Entrenchments and Obstacles," explaining the various kinds of obstacles, which may be conveniently employed to hinder the advance of an enemy upon an entrenched post, and showing by a practical example how these by the use of automatic alarm-guns and similar contrivances may be made to give warning of an enemy's approach. On the following morning the company were further exercised in this subject.

On Saturday afternoon after the assembly of the battalion, the companies were instructed individually in skirmishing. About dusk they reassembled with bugle band on the Vocola Road, and marched to a point beyond Gatacre Lines, which are occupied by the 104th (Wellesley) Rifles, saluting the guard as they passed. They then marched back to camp.

On Sunday the men had a rest, the only parades being for divine service in the morning. A Roman Catholic Service was held at nine o'clock by the Rev. Father Bartholome and at eleven o'clock, a Church of England Service was taken by the Rev. Mr. Sharpley, officiating Chaplain to the corps. This parade was attended by 13 officers and 185 other ranks of the battalion, by about 50 members of the Bombay Light Horse under Major Sir Henry Procter, and by Col. Walton and other officers of the 104th Rifles.

Outpost duty was the subject selected for Monday morning's work, and it being presumed that an enemy was advancing from the north, a line of outposts was formed from the rifle butts to the sea. On Tuesday morning, the whole battalion was employed on a general scheme for the fortification of the camp. Entrenchments had previously been constructed by C. Company beyond their camp on the right of the road, and others were now made by C. D. and F. Companies near the Kennel, and by A. Company near the railway line. G. Company also constructed a sangar in front of the Stockaded Bungalow.

NIGHT OPERATIONS.

Some interesting night operations had been arranged for Tuesday night, and with a good muster of the battalion were very instructive. The battalion paraded at nine o'clock and marched to a position near Varsova sands, their object being to prevent the expected landing of an enemy, represented by a detachment of the 104th Rifles. The battalion was dividedinto three out-post companies, with a reserve and one detached post. It occupied a line extending from Dandra Creek, where the detached post was stationed, to the north end of Juva Island, the cadets forming the reserve at the cross-roads about half a mile to the rear of the White House. At the same time the cyclists patrolled the creek to the right of the position.

It was a clear moonlight night, and it did not seem probable from the outset, that the enemy would be able to land, while it presently appeared that their boats could be distinguished at a good distance to sea. The defenders were also assisted by the use of rockets and flares. About a quarter past eleven the defenders opened fire near the centre of the line on two native boats, with sails set, which were approaching the shore. It soon was apparent, however, that these were not occupied by troops, but almostimmediately three other boats, which proved to contain the enemy, were seen approaching behind them. Fire was exchanged between the occupants of two boats, which approached the left centre and left of the position, and the defenders, and from the latter of these a landing-party came ashore. They were met by a vigorous fire from the detached post on Dandra Creek and it was afterward decided that the landing had been unsuccessful. In the meantime another party had landed from the third boat on the right of the position with the object of occupying Andheri Hill, but they were prevented by the cyclist patrols from getting through. The operations thus ended in success for the defenders, who, however, had been distinctly favoured by the conditions. As umpires Col. Walton (commanding the 104th Rifles) and Col. Dunlop acted, with the assistance of other officers of the 104th.

The annual sports were held on the afternoon of Wednesday, and in the evening G. Company paraded for bridge-building. They constructed a single lock bridge across a portion of a disused quarry, which for novices at this class of work was very creditably done.

On Thursday morning the battalion was engaged in improving the defences already erected, providing head cover and loop-holes for the entrenchments. On Thursday night E. Company undertook bridge-building, and erected a four span trestle bridge, 63 feet in length, over a wider portion of the same quarry, at which G. Company had been engaged. Their bridge was completed on the next day, and in spite of the rough materials which were the best, the company had been able to muster, proved to be quite serviceable.

Friday morning found the battalion engaged on outpost duty and cyclist reconnaissance, and in the evening the final rounds of the boxing tournament were fought.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The tournament unfortunately was less interesting than it has been in previous years, as there were no entries for either middle-weights or heavy-weights. The results were as follows:—

Light Weights.—Bugler Windsor, C. Co.

Feather-weights 1, Bugler Windsor; 2, Cadet-Cop. Philbert, H. Co.

Cadets' contest: 1, Cadet Hassett, H. Co; 2, Cadet Whitaker.

A cup presented by Sergt. N. G. Hunt, for the most scientific boxing of the evening was won by Cpl. Easdon, F. Co.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the battalion took place on Saturday afternoon, the inspecting officer being Col. Sapty, 5th Northumberland Fusilier, acting as commandant, Bombay Brigade, who was accompanied, by Major Dobbs, D. A. Q. M. G. The total strength of the battalion is 28 officers, 45 sergeants, 774 other ranks, and 17 reservists—total, 864, including 391 cadets. Of these 531 of all ranks were on parade, or 83 less than last year, the poor muster being accounted for by the meagre attendance of cadets, of whom only about 50 per cent were present. The adult companies showed a good percentage present, 332 parading out of a total of 473, while A Coy. had a record attendance, only two men being absent.

The battalion, before being inspected, formed a line of outposts from the railway line, at a point well beyond the camp to the Vokola Road. G. Coy. had two pickets on the right, F. Coy. two pickets in the centre, while A. C. and D. Co's. held the left of the line. E. Coy. represented an enemy attacking from the north. The idea was that on being attacked the out-posts would fall back upon their posts, which were stationed within the fortified position, which had already been prepared.

After the inspection, the inspecting officer remarked that the retirement of the out-post line had been well carried out. He pointed out, however, that more attention should be paid to mutual action and support; covering fire should be brought to bear upon the enemy at all times when a portion of the line was in movement. He also thought the men should exercise greater care in taking cover, but that was not a matter of which he could seriously complain, as his own men often failed in the same direction; in fact, he had never seen a regular corps, of which the men were good at taking cover. He however complemented the Cyclist Company on some excellent riding over rough open country and on their promptitude in concealing themselves when opportunity was afforded. He concluded that this was the first Volunteer battalion which he had ever inspected and should the occasion arise he hoped one day to see them on active service.

In the evening the annual smoking concert was held at which Col. Sapty and other visiting officers were present. An excellent programme was given to which the following contributed:—Cadet Cpl. Cooper, Vol. E. Cordeiro, Mr. F. V. Amor, Sergt. Bugler E. C. Jolley, Mr. Gerrand, Vol. B. J. D. Silva, Vol. E. Clarke, Col-Sergt. Inst. Kearsey, and Col. Dunlop. During an interval, Col. Dunlop made a short speech in which he said that the work done at this camp had been better than at any previous one, and complimented the Adjutant (Captain Byrne) and Sergt.-Major Wale.

The camp broke up on Sunday morning, about 30 men of G. Company marching to the Bombay Gymkhana in five minutes under three hours.

AN ASTROLOGER AND THE KING.

Royal Thanks for Religious Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLI, FEB. 3.

S Srinivasa Iyengar, the well-known astrologer of Tinnevelli, performed an elaborate *yogam* (religious ceremony) to commemorate the Coronation Day at which special prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The fact having been duly communicated to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Astrologer has received the following gracious acknowledgement: "The Private Secretary is commanded by Their Majesties to thank S. Srinivasa Iyengar for his letter, prayers and the religious ceremonies which he performed during their visit to India."

It may also be stated that S. Srinivasa Iyengar has arranged for another *yogam* to give a thanksgiving for Their Majesties' safe return to England.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

Coming Conference at Conjeeveram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

It has been resolved to hold at Conjeeveram during the Easter holidays, a sabha or conference of pandits to discuss and so far as may be possible, to pronounce on certain questions concerning Hinun social and religious practices. The prospectus of the sabha was considered at an informal meeting held in Madras at the residence of Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyer. The meeting cordially welcomed the idea of a parished and suggested the lines on which it might be conducted. The subjects to be taken up are:—The encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, sea voyage, re-admission to the Hindu religion, the age of marriage of girls; Vaidika Achara and Bharma Shastra ceremonies generally; alterations necessary in the Hindu Law and the best means of creating a spirit of toleration, wide sympathy and mutual respect amongst the pundits.

The conference will be composed of persons specially invited for the purpose by the working committee. Certain English-speaking gentlemen have been specially requested to attend and assist the pundits in regulating their proceedings. Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariar will preside at the sittings of the conference and will have a casting vote in cases where the conference is equally divided. It is expected during the conference and a few days before and after three hundred Brahmins of different sects will be fed.

DERAILMENT ON BENGAL LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROHANPUR, FEB. 3.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Rohanpur, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway wires:—When the 41-up mixed train was approaching Rohanpur to-day a goods wagon was derailed about a quarter of a mile from the station. This result in the derailment and capsising of three goods and three passenger vehicles. Two passengers were slightly injured. Much damage was done to the rolling stock and the permanent-way will be blocked until midnight. The transhipment of passengers is necessary. An official enquiry will be held on Tuesday.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

News from Tibet, according to the *Pioneer* continues to be of the scantiest kind, but apparently no further fighting has occurred. A detachment of Chinese troops is in occupation of Gyantse.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive here on the 9th instant 10 a.m., and a public reception will be given him at the Benares Cantonment Railway Station. His Excellency will receive an address from the Municipal Board and will attend the "At Home" given by the Commissioner of Benares. He will also visit the Central Hindu College and will lay the foundation stone of the Edward Hostel. On the 10th the Maharajah of Benares will give a dinner.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Morocco Trouble.

Berlin, Jan. 20.

During the hearing of journalist libel actions arising out of the Pan-German-Morocco campaign evidence given showed that the famous speech of Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in which he warned Germany that England would not permit the bullying and spoliation of France, caused the reversal of the German policy.

Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter, German Foreign Minister, informed a journalist, after the despatch of the German gunboat Panther to Agadir that he wanted at least Mogador, on the west coast of Morocco.

It was also shown that the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said to the Pan-German League:—"We will stick to Agadir. We don't want compensations. We want Morocco but France offers the Congo." This latter statement apparently referred to the overtures made privately to Germany by M. Caillaux, then Premier of France.

Espionage.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

In German military circles bitter resentment is expressed in respect to the rigour with which Russia punishes military espionage, as compared with the mildness of German sentences on foreigners similarly convicted.

Lieut. Voncerno, an Austrian by birth, was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for espionage in the interest of Russia. It appears that he offered his services to the Russian Intelligence Bureau, which sent him to Kiel, where for twelve months his reports were not important. Therefore M. Thinogradoff, an active officer of the Russian Navy, was sent to Germany to watch Voncervo himself.

Germany is now deeply indignant because a Russian Court has sentenced a German captain charged with espionage to five years in a convict gang in Siberia.

Boy's Terrible Experience.

Sydney, Jan. 21.

Garnet Berry, aged 16 years, was found on Rock Island, isolated at high tide at Coogee on Friday. He is supposed to have fallen and lain there since the previous Saturday. When discovered he was so weak from hunger and exposure that he could hardly crawl. At the request of his relatives he has been taken back to a private hospital at Randwick, from which he was reported missing lately. He suffered from loss of memory.

ECUADOR INSURRECTION.

London, Jan. 20.

Telegrams from Guayaquil, chief port of the South American Republic of Ecuador, report very severe fighting there between the forces of the rival-claimants to the presidency.

A fierce battle raged in the suburbs of the city. General Andrade, a supporter of the Quito Government, defeated General Alfero's Guayaquil troops which supported the provisional Government. Over 1,000 men were killed or wounded.

Guayaquil, Jan. 21.

Toere was fighting all night in the streets, and a section of General Alfero's troops defeated General Plaza, supporter of the Quito Government. The losses on both sides were severe. The inhabitants are in panic, fearing General Androde will attack the city.

AMERICAN TRUST CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Wickersham, is taking measures to ensure a dissolution of the International Harvester Company. He has informed Congressional Committee that it will be unnecessary to hold a federal investigation into the company's methods and dealings.

UNKNOWN STEAMER SUNK.

London, Jan. 21.

A sensational shipping disaster occurred yesterday off the Welsh coast, near Swansea. The Cunard Company's steamer Veria, 3,329 tons, came into collision with a steamer the name of which is unknown, and sank her so swiftly that all hands went down with her.

SUICIDE AT A CHURCH.

London, Jan. 20.

A sensational tragedy occurred last night at the Congregational Church in Tolmer-square, London.

The police had a warrant for the arrest of a man named Hubener, who was formerly employed in the Austrian Embassy, London, and was suspected of being implicated in a jewellery robbery there.

Hubener was found at midnight at the Tolmer-square Church, and when the police attempted to arrest him he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

SISTER CANDIDE'S FRAUDS.

Paris, Jan. 20.

Extraordinary revelations of fraudulence have been made in the course of investigations into the operations of "Sister Candide," who has been out on bail since 1910.

She collected from the public at least one million sterling between 1889 and 1910. Of this sum £800,000 was legitimately spent. Her present liabilities are £680,000 and her assets £120,000. She bought on credit and sold immediately at a greatly reduced price over £200,000 worth of jewels.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

London, Jan. 21.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Sunderland last night replied to Opposition critics of his policy in respect to Russia and Persia.

Sir Edward reminded the Liberal critic that the foreign policy was not his, but the Government's. A certain section of Liberals advocated the maximum of interference on the world's affairs and the minimum of friendship. Such a policy would leave England friendless in

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Lucknow Spring Meeting.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 3.

The card on the occasion of the second day's racing in the Lucknow Spring Meeting contained two very important races, the Civil Service Cup and the Great Oudh Handicap, and all Lucknow and many visitors came to see them decided. The stands were crowded to their utmost capacity. The weather was lovely and the air crisp and bracing. Early in the week ugly rumours were afloat that both The Plum and Son-of-a-Gun had met with serious accidents, but both of them were well supported by their respective stables two days before the race. In the race, however, neither of them succeeded, Devon winning with ease. The day was disastrous to the backers as not a favourite came home. Details:

THE NEW LAWN PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Capt. Pollock's The Nut, 10st.....Mr. Evers 1
Capt. Barrett's Negashi, 9st.....Major Winter 2
Capt. Johnson and Mr. Thomas' Prince Charlie, 10st. 13lbs.....Capt. Furnell 3

ALSO RAN :—Great Power, 10st ; Denmark, 10st. 2lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 4 against Prince Charlie , 5 to 2 The Nut, fives Negashi, sixes the rest.

THE RACE.—After a long delay, an indifferent start was made. The Nut having the best of it. He led throughout winning eventually by 2 1-2 lengths a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 44 4—5 secs.

THE HANDICAP PONY CHASE.—About 2 miles :—

Mr. Scott's Sea Lad 13st. 2lbs....Capt. Charrington 1
Major Mussenden and Mr. Blacklock's Charge 8st 6lbs.....Northmore 2
Mr. H. Scott's Marconi 9st. 10lbs.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN.—Late Night 11st., Pompadour 8st., Norah 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING :—7 to 4 against Late Night, 5 to 2 Sea Lad, fours Charge and Marconi, eights the rest.

THE RACE :—To a good start Late Night and Pompadour led, the rest lying in a cluster with Spicy Breezes and Norah last. The last named refused at the third flight. Sea Lad gradually closed on the leaders and wearing down all opposition, won by 2 1-2 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—4 mins. 6 1-5 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Mr. Faunthorpi's Devon, 7st. 10lb.....Davies 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb's Waiata' 9st. 3lbs...Ruiz 2
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girl 8st. 2lbs.
Major Nussenden, and Blacklock's Gillieflower, 7st.....Robinson / O'Neil } Dead heat 3

BETTING.—5 to 1 against First Bell, The Plum and Bit O'Fashion, eights Hopscotch and Garteen, tens Son-of-a-Gun, Circus Girl and Devon, twelves Ruminant, Waiata and Gillieflower, twenties The Point, thirties Southern Cross.

THE RACE.—The race was a splendid one throughout, the fittest surviving. For a short time Hopscotch and the Plum led, then Bit O'Fashion took the running up. Nearing home Circus Girl looked like winning but Devon came away full of running and won the race by 1 1-2 lengths, a head between the second and the dead heaters. Time—1 min 18 3-5secs.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's Wellfield 8st.....Harty 1
Colonel Deare's the Miesus 8st. 4lbs....Northmore 2
H. H. Kour Saheb's Malmsey 10st 7lbs...Wootton 3

ALSO RAN :—Chinchin 9st. 10lbs., Sundays Well 9st. 2lbs., Mayfly 7st 9lbs., Rowley Mile 7st., Silphoe 6st. 5lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 Malmsey, 7 to 2 Chinchin, 7 to 1 Wellfield, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE :—Wellfield made the best of a bad start, led throughout and won in the end by 1 3-4 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs.

Captain Craster's Rupert 8st. 5lbs.....Whalley 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Meazer 10st. 5lbs...Robinson 2
Captain Hodgsons Tofic Pasha 9st. 4lbs.....Barrett 3

ALSO RAN.—Uslan, 9st. 8lbs; Singer, 9st. 11lb; Rockbarton, 8st. 12lbs; Pinke, 8st. 12lbs; Indore, 8st. 10lbs; Sublime, 8st. 5lbs; Musketeer, 8st. 11lb; Conqueror, 8st. 11lb.

BETTING.—Two to 1 against Tofic Pasha, fours Rupert and Meazer, sixes Uslan and Rockbarton, eights Musketeer, twelves Melton, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—To a good start, Musketeer led. After a furlong had been run Rockbarton assumed the lead only to be passed by Meazer who seemed to be winning easily when Rupert came up with a dash and snatched the race by 1 1-2 lengths, one length between second and third. Time, 1 min—23 1-5 secs.

THE BIBIAPORE PLATE.—1 mile :—

Captain Johnson and Mr. Thomas Maori King, 8st. 13lbs.....Ruiz 1
Mr. Marshall's Beryl 9st. 10lbs.....Wootton 2
Major Macnab's Osculate 6st. 10lbs.....Wahed 3

ALSO RAN :—Given, 9st. 11b; Princess Royal, 8st. 13lbs ; O.K., 8st. 4lbs ; Edwards, 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Beryl, two to 1 against Maori King, tens the rest.

THE RACE :—A very bad start was made Princess Royal being left. Beryl led throughout with Maori King close at. Both of them were ridden desperately, Maori King managing to beat Beryl by half a length, 7 lengths between second and third. Time,—1 min. 46 2-5 secs.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

There was a large attendance at the second day of the Calcutta Kennel Association Dog Show to-day when special prizes were awarded.

The Cup presented by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was won by Mrs. H. R. Cobbold's Smooth foxterrier Worry.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Cup was won by Mr. P. C. E. Paul's bulldog Baroness Bar.

The President's Cup for the best dog-bred by the exhibitor, the Club Cup and the Indian Kennel Association special prize for the best terrier bred in India were won by Mr. J. Law's Beyenor Hazelnut which also won several other prizes. Mr Law also won special prizes with other exhibits, carrying off about twenty prizes.

The Raja of Pithapuram and Mrs. H. G. King each won three special prizes.

The Indian Kennel Association Cup for the best sporting dog bred in India was won by Mrs. James Murray's Hunden a Mahsund, and the special prizes for the best non-sporting dog by Mrs. Batson Jame's Priestley, a Pekingese.

The prizes were presented by Lady Jenkins in the absence of H. E. Lady Hardinge.

The Annual I. M. S. Dinner held at Lucknow on Thursday was well attended. The Hon'ble Colonel Manifold, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, proposed the toasts of the King-Emperor, the Service, the Sister Service (coupled with the name of Surgeon General Corker, R. A. M. C. who replied for the latter) and The Guests which was responded to by Major M. C. I. Smith, I. M. S. The band of 36th Sikhs played during the dinner.

Members of the Civil Service of the United Provinces entertained their friends to a ball at the Chutter Munzil on Saturday night. It was a brilliant and crowded function. The music was supplied by the band of the King's Own Regiment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

[BY BORSTAY]

YACHTSMEN were in luck on Saturday last as the wind which started on Thursday did not fail, as it had done on the two previous Saturdays after blowing hard all the rest of the week. The result was an excellent day's sport and a very pleasant sail.

Punctually at five minutes past three the warning gun for the "C" class was fired arousing the would-be slumberers on the Club verandah, who expressed their disapproval of the performance in the usual terms, quite oblivious of the first paragraph of the Club Book of Rules. There was quite a good turn out among the Tomtits, ten answering to the gun, but we were sorry to notice that Fenella, whose owner was busy with matters military, and the late Marie Louise, whose motto is "Better late than never" were absentees, while as for the latest addition to the fleet, the "Jenny Wren", we would suggest as a racing flag or crest "a ship reposant proper in field azure" with the motto "Dolce far niente."

A very pretty start resulted in Mavourneen getting away first on the windward of the line, followed a few seconds after by Clutha to the extreme leeward which, considering the strength of the ebb, was an error of judgment on the part of her sporting owner whose red shirt usually serves as a guiding star to the rest of the fleet ; Lapwing, Valkyrie, Coralie, Curlew, and Cricket bore down on the line in such close order as almost to flurry that usually imperturbable man, the Starter, who was heard to gasp out, almost in one breath, stand by number 7, 8, 2, 9, 11 and quite unable to get in a separate Now ! for any of them. The burning question on the Committee Vessel was "what has happened to Maud ?" and it has not been answered satisfactorily yet ; when the gun went she was struggling with herself somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Dolphin Light, perhaps mistaking it for the Schooner of that ilk which served as Committee Boat for the day. We hope she will resume her usual position on the line at gun-fire next week. Anna and Swallow were also late arrivals. It was a broad reach to Tucker Beacon with a powerful ebb against the boats and Mavourneen improved her position considerably. From Tucker Beacon to North Karanja Buoy, the order of the various boats was maintained; Mavourneen, still increasing her lead rounded the Buoy well ahead with Clutha second, Curlew and Coralie close astern of the latter, and Anna bringing up the rear. On the beat home to the Committee Vessels, helped by the tide, the little boats made a quick passage and having arrived there without changing their order set off on the run to Mark Buoy. Mavourneen apparently could not quite make up her mind as to which side she should carry her spinnaker as she gibed twice. From Mark Buoy to the Committee Boat was a beat across a slack tide and the order remained the same, Mavourneen winning easily ; a close race for second prize resulted in Curlew getting it by ten seconds from Valkyrie, Coralie being fourth.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	6 0	Lt Col N Kirby R E.....	6 8 6	2 52 6
Maud	3 25	Officers, R E ...	6 34 7	3 20 41
Mavourneen.	3 25	Mr Newman Taylor	5 55 42	2 42 16
Clutha.....	Scr	Capt J J Welsh	6 2 14	2 54 14
Lapwing ...	7 45	Mr G N Morberly	6 12 43	2 55 0
Valkyrie ...	12 1	Mr R Walker ...	6 11 12	2 49 11
Curlew	4 17	Messrs A S Orr & H R Pilcher	6 3 18	2 49 1
Swallow.....	7 43	Mr A S Folkes..	6 21 11	3 3 28
Cricket	17 10	Mr T S Gregson.	6 21 43	2 54 38
Anna 13 44		Officers H M's Mint.....		Gave up.

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon starboard—N Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Committee Vessel.—Leagth 10·28 miles. Wind W N W Strength moderate, 1st prize won by Mavourneen; 2nd prize won by Curlew and 3rd prize won by Valkyrie. Coralie saves entrance.—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

"B" Class had a beautiful start, the three "Pixie" Class boats and Antelope crossing to the line together 20 seconds after the gun, but even this, good as it was, would have been bettered but for an exhibition of careless want of consideration for others on the part of those in charge of Mahshuka, who, in spite of their knowledge that the "B" class had had their warning gun and were about to start were wondering about aimlessly on the line with no look-out to leeward, and so nearly ran down Maaya, forced her to go about, although she had the right of way by every rule, racing or otherwise, and lost her what would have been an extraordinary good start. One cannot speak too strongly of the importance of one class keeping out of the way of another's start ; and the fact that in the present case the occurrence was probably due to simple thoughtlessness is no excuse whatever ; in such cases thoughtlessness in addition to being bad seamanship is equivalent to active discourtesy.

Corrie had to recross the line having been crowded off and was over a minute late.

The boats kept well together on the run to South Karanja and looked a picture as they rounded the buoy on their way to North Karanja, whence they had a fine beat into the Committee boat with the two metre class boats in the van. A round of the short course completed the race and to the surprise of all, Antelope turned out the winner in spite of the wind being rated as moderate, Trixie and Erin had a close struggle for second place, the former winning by a little over a minute. The most interesting point about the race was that it proves that only quite a reasonable handicap separates the "Pixie" boats from the metre boats or anything over a light wind.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	12 37	Maj Dobbs, & Capt MacIver..	5 32 52	2 0 15
Antelope ...	24 34	Officers, W a r wick Regt ...	5 33 30	1 53 56
Erin	12 37	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I..	5 34 22	2 1 45
Lyllie	11 47	Messrs S Fraser & R E Fischer.	5 39 9	2 7 22
Pepita	34 0	Lt J White, R N.	did not start.	
Maya	Scr	Mr V T Jonson	5 24 29	2 4 29
Corrie.....	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 26 56	2 6 55

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy starboard—S Tropship Buoy starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 10·09 miles. Wind W N W. Strength moderate 1st prize won by Antelope and 2nd prize won by Trixie. Erin saves entrance.—Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

"A" class wound up a series of good starts by having a most interesting one themselves, twenty-five seconds separating the first and last. Turquoise was first over on the windward of the line, Eileen last on the extreme leeward; however, as the first mark was Sunk Rock and the tide was a strong ebb, it paid the latter to take the outside berth in spite of having to run through Isca's lee on the line. It was a close-hauled reach to Sunk Rock where a gibe was necessary to bring the boats on the course to North-Karanja, and poor Melody seemed to find this a troublesome business. On the broad reach to North-Karanja Eileen gradually drew away and was six minutes ahead of Mahshuka at the buoy, Turquoise being next, followed by Melody and Isca. On the beat to the Committee Vessel Eileen was forced to go about by a huge native craft which calmly ignored all the rules of the road in the most barefaced way. The order round the Committee Boat was unchanged and Eileen still further increased her lead on the journey to North-Karanja and back to the Committee Vessel, winning the race by over two minutes from Mahshuka which but for the contretemps in connection with the "B" class start, was well sailed.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise...	29 30	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	6 14 28	2 30 42
Melody ...	18 41	Officers, R A ..	6 37 15	2 47 35
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Maj Muter..	5 49 13	2 19 13
Mahshuka..	12 12	Mr G J Lennox.	6 3 47	2 21 0
Isca	32 27	Dr E Faulkner.	6 18 54	2 21 22

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Length 11·8 miles. Wind W N W moderate. 1st prize won by Eileen IV and 3rd prize won by Mahshuka.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EFFECT OF ANÆSTHETICS ON PLANTS.

Some interesting studies on the effect of anæsthetics on plants, by J. Hemsel, are contained in the Memoirs of the Danish Royal Academy of Science. The plants experimented with were the seeds and seedlings of peas and lupins, the buds of the sycamore, and potato tubers. It was found that while small doses of ether accelerate the production of carbon dioxide, large doses retard it in proportion to their size. But during the after-effects of the ether the respiratory process is retarded both by small and large doses. Sugar formation was affected in a similar way. But the change from one form of sugar to another, known as inversion, was retarded both by small and large doses. The ripening of seeds and other processes were found to be affected in a manner similar to the production of carbon dioxide.

AN ALIEN SEAWEED.

From time to time alien plants arrive on British shores, and sometimes succeed in establishing themselves. This would appear to be the case with a species of seaweed (Colpomenia sinuosa) first noticed in the Scilly Islands in 1905. In the following year it was found in Cornwall, and later it spread to Devon and Dorset. In the "Kew Bulletin," Mr. A. D. Cotton gives an account of its gradual spreading in this country. In the above counties it occurs abundantly in suitable situations, though it does not appear to have got beyond Poole Harbour on the east. Sometimes it is found as an epiphyte on other seaweeds, and at others growing on rocks or shells. It is a native of the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, and probably reached Cornwall by means of the Gulf Stream. Buoyed up by the air which it contains, it sometimes breaks off and floats away on the surface. It has been accused of thus lifting young oysters from their beds, and floating off with them.

GROWTH OF MIXED FUNGI.

A curious study of the effect of one fungus on another when the two are grown together is recorded in the Annals of Mycology. To his pure cultures of certain species Mr. R. Harder added others, and found that they produced a very marked effect. In some cases it hastened the growth of both organisms, and in others checked their development. It was also found that when one of the two gained the upper hand the growth was more vigorous than that of the pure culture of the fungus. Among the higher plants the experience of gardeners shows a similar state of things. Certain flowers are found to do well in association, while in other cases one or both suffer. Again, trees and other plants may largely depend on the growth of fungi in their roots.

TASMANIAN "TIGER" AT THE "ZOO."

The Tasmanian "tiger," or "wolf," which arrived sometime ago at the Zoological Gardens, is the largest of all the carnivorous marsupials, or pouched mammals, and better known to naturalists as the thylacine. In appearance the thylacine is remarkably wolflike; and, like the true dogs, it hunts by scent, not by sight. It is now found only in the remoter regions of Tasmania, and will shortly become extinct by reason of the war of extermination waged by the settlers against such a relentless foe of their flocks. Live specimens are very difficult to procure, because they are eagerly purchased for the local collections of Australia.

BACILLUS IN PLANT DISEASE.

The title of an article, "Is bacillus coli a plant parasite ?" by Mr. J. R. Johnstone in the publication of the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture raises a curious question. Is an organism pathogenic to animals, and producing in them a special disease, able to affect a plant in the way of giving it a definite disorder also ? For Mr. Johnstone's experiments and observations indicate that the organism producing bud-rot in the cocoa-nut tree is identical with bacillus coli, the well-known disease producer in man and animals. He has, that is to say, isolated from the diseased trees organisms which possess all the characters of and be have in cultivation just as bacillus coli of animal origin. Moreover, when the healthy cocoa-nut tree is inoculated with the bacillus of animal origin bud-rot is produced. Such power in a particular species of playing a double role may be thought to render support to the view that the pathogenic bacteria were not originally such. Thus it has been suggested that they lived originally in the soil—as, indeed, they are still able to do—and only in later times took to parasitism and disease producing.

TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

In a German bacteriological publication H. Koenigsfield records some important observations on the tubercle bacillus. These seem to show that the microbe can enter the body through the cutaneous surface by way of the hair follicles and lymph spaces. When the bacillus entered in this way the infection was more or less generalised, though the site of the inoculation showed no local change.

PARASITE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The Proceedings of the Royal Society contain some important studies on the parasite of sleeping sickness. Among these may be specially noted that of Bruce and Hamerton as to the length of time the Trypanosome may retain its virulence. They find that this power is lost when the parasite has been injected for two days in the body of the fly (Glossina palpalis). Then for twenty-two days the power of transmitting the sleeping sickness is lost. But when it has been twenty-four days within the body of the fly it regains its power of infecting by direct inoculation. Thus the fly, having fed on infected blood, is able to infect for two days the animal it bites; it then loses the power for some twenty-two days, when it again becomes a possible source of the disease.

IS SATURN WEARING OUT ?

The "brilliant spot" on the edge of saturn's outer ring, observation of which has caused an American astronomer to cable to the British Astronomical Association predicting the probable collapse of these mysterious appendages of the planet, is no new phenomenon. For several years similar protuberances have been seen at intervals. But the rings appear much the same to-day as when Galileo doubted his own eyes when first he saw them in his home-made telescope. Of late it has been suggested that the rings, instead of being composed of swarms of "baby moon," are electrical phenomena similar to the Zodiacal Light and the Aurora Borealis, and laboratory experiments have been made strongly corroborative of this theory.

REMARKABLE CHANGES IN BACTERIA.

In making successive cultivations of certain species of bacteria certain remarkable changes sometimes occur. Pasteur, for example, showed that by making the cultivations in a certain way the virulence of a pathogenic microbe might be eliminated. Again, by further cultivation under different conditions, he showed that its power of infection might be restored. Recently C. Revis, experimenting with the well-known Bacillus coli, found that after fifteen sub-cultivations the strain had undergone marked changes in its physiological properties. Thus its power of producing gas was almost completely lost, and it generated only acid in the culture medium. And this was not due to loss of vitality, for special tests showed that it retained all its energy.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	5	1
Same date last year.....	8	7
Total mortality from all causes.....		107
Same date last year.....		120

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,058	625	25

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HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

25-11, 322-10—Bhai K. and G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs. The Bbay Cotton Co., Ld. Payne and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E. F. Nicholson.

42-10, 546-10—Pest R. K. and Co. Gungabai widow vs. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

32-11, 942-07—Sham M. and H. Damodardas Vandrawandas vs. The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay, Madh K. and C. Jam R. and D. and Edg. G. W. and Co.

41-11, 813-10—Bick M. and R. Mahomed Ebrahimbai Gulam Saheb Londay vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitaker—Payne and Co., In Person.

43-11, 60-11—Cap and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Bhican vs. Shamsuddin Pathan and others. Chit M. and K. and Mirza M. and M.

47-11, 1003-10—Craigie B. and C Tulsidas Trioumdas and Co The Bombay Cotton M and Co Ltd Payne and Co and Daph F and D.

49-11, 1121-10—Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

50-11, 1065-10—Tyabji D and Co ; Bai Divalibai vs Ramdas Ratansey—Cap and V.

34-11, 131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtoola Gangji vs Hasanally Sullemanji Edg. G W and Co.

46-11, 1112-10—Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd Payne and Co.

48-11, 30-11—Madh K and C Jamnabai vs Ahmed Sulleman Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

551-11—Payne and Co. Tyabally Hassamally vs Motirambai widow Jeh and S.

562-11—Daph. F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai widow, Wadia G. and Co and Ard. H. D. and Co.

751-07—Ragh. B. and N. Shaikh Ashamal and others vs. S. A. Kolsthaviar and another Bhai K. and G. and Madh K. and C.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaiji vs S. R. Subedar and others Edg. G. W. and Co and Patell and E.

618-11—Tyabji D and Co. Chimanlal Damodardas vs Dayalbhai Tapidas and others, Sham M and H.

88-10—Mat J. and M. Bai Virbai widow vs Karim Hassan and others. Unw. and P. and Mat J and M.

1072-09—Tyabji D and Co, Hiravahoo vs Anandrao Vinayek and others, Little and Co.

1208-10—Judah and S. Jafferji Hoseinalli vs Chimanlal Manecklal Badshah Mirza M and M.

782-07—Mulla and M. Vasanji Mulji vs. Jivraj Narsey and others Captain and V. Wadia G. and Co and Mat. J. and M.

902-10—S. B. Mehta. Noomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji vs. Abdool Hoosein Ebhramji, Madh K and C.

846-09—Bick M. and R. Balubhoy Daujeebhoy vs. Girdharlal Chotalal Bhai K and G.

1124-09—Bhai K. and G. Premchand Girdharlal vs. Balubhai Dayabhai Bick M. and R.

642-07—Tyabji D. and Co. R. D. Sethna vs. Lala Jayadayal and others.

809-10—Payne and Co. Ayub Dada vs. Alli Mahomed Valli Mahomed Mulla and M.

400-07—Little and Co. Virji Canji vs. Vithaldas Narsey Mulji and K.

793-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Meghraj Sukhdevdas vs. Shrinivas Ramdayal. In person.

485-11—Tyabji D and Co. Messrs Mulji Bros vs Messrs Hamandian Fulchand Malvi H M and R.

643-11—Mulla and M Boodan Cassum vs. Mariambai widow, C P D Cunha.

292-10—Jeh and S H Asandrao and Co. vs. Raghnath Luxmon Pirale-Dik D and S.

591-08—Malvi H. M. and R. Luxhmichand Kanhiyalal vs. Chandmal Goramal Payne and Co.

77-11—Mulla and M., N. J. Sanjana vs. Jaiji J Banaji Payne and Co.

306-11—Subnis and G. Nathoo Purshotum vs. Narayan Vithoba Deysh F and D.

617-11—Subnis and G. Shriram Bapuji Barde vs. Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

519-11—Payne and Co. Bai Jimabai widow vs. Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Miya, Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Judgment.

593-11—Hiralal and Co. Duttaram Krishnaji Thaker vs Anandrao Bhai Alias Bhasker Patell Bick M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M. and M.

667-11 Metha and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Moja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Hirmamal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas SEroff, Jehangir and S

557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Manockbai widow and others, Little & Co.

889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Devipraad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others. Daph F. and Co. and Tybji D. and Co.

728-01—Tyabji D. Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.

697-11—Mulla and Ma Chand Ebrahim vs Fatmabai Mulla and M.

27-10—Mat J. and M. Fatmabai vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff S. M. B. and Co. and Payne and Co.

579-11—Cap and V, Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandrsmdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmud Ard H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Decree.

216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai vs Purshotum Vishram Mowji Ragh B. and N.

794-08—Ragh B. and N. Purshotum Vishram Mowji vs Premcooverbai Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.

866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.

328-07—Jam R and D. Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakipaboo and others, Jeh G. and B. Moti and D.

533-11—Maueklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M

295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.

606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.

149-11—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parelwala vs. Cooverbai Mulji and K.

758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandratum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.

798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.

671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimbai Widow, Payne and Co.

850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.

70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kessar vs Parmanand Ichalal and other—Edg G W and Co.

112-04—M. B. Chothia—F. J. Aga vs. R T Mody Khund L and M.

69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai—Th A Ghandi.

1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.

578-09—Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs. Chobhagmal and Co. Mangand N and Madh K and C.

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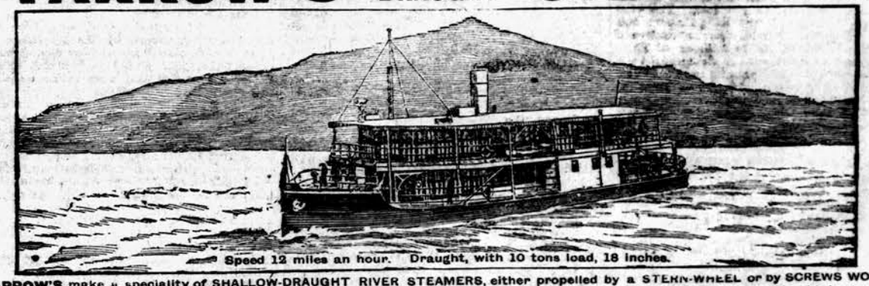

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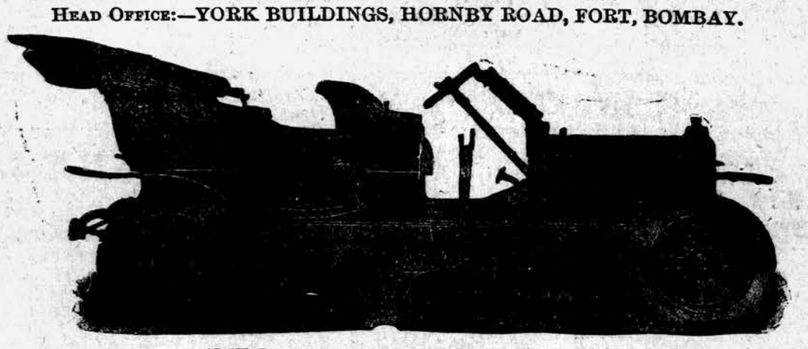

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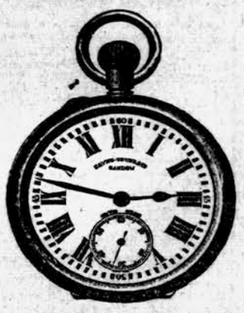

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